THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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State Library July 1905

WEATHER REPORT.
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)
FRIDAY, Fair.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY. Snow or Rain.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 3rd, 1904.

Editor Press:—

The two great topics of conversation in this city are the opening of Congress next Monday and the coming Inauguration, which is but twelve weeks away and promises to be an unusually imposing and stupendous affair. There are five great questions for this Congress to dispose of—tariff revision, merchant marine sudsidies, reciprocity, how to increase the revenue and how to keep down expenditures. Congress will be in session but 90 days, with 11 weeks of actual work, or eliminating the holidays, 66 working days. And during this short time legislation will be asked for by impatient promoters outside of the regular appropriation bills. Under the circumstances much desirable legislation must go over until next December. While many Congressmen, both Republicans and Democrats, are calling at the White House to extend greetings to the President, they take the opportunity to express their opinion about tariff revision. Mr. Jones, of Washington, says that in his state the Republicans preached prosperity, giving the credit to a protective tariff. He adds: "We cannot have revision for a few people in Massachusetts." The Representatives from West Virginia say no revision of the tariff is needed or desired in that State. Senator Fulton, of Oregon takes the same view. Senator McComas of Md., regards an extra session as unnecessary. Thus far the weight of opinion made public is against revision before next December. But there are States and Statesmen yet to be heard from.

It is gratifying to record the good feeling which exists between Democratic members of Congress and the President. Besides meeting him cordially they bring a number of invitations for him to visit the South next Spring. One of these comes from the Chamber of Commerce in Louisville, Ky. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee says he hopes to see the President in Virginia; and it is known that he intends to meet the citizens of New Orleans and make a tour through Texas. That the President does not forget the South is evidenced by the announcement that he intends to appoint a grandson of Stonewall Jackson, and the son of the Macon, Ga., postmaster cadets at West Point. And he says he hopes the grandson of Jackson will show the military genius of his grandfather. His graceful action, also, in providing a place for the venerable Confederate General, Senator Cockrell of Missouri, at a salary of $7,500 is warmly appreciated by the veterans in grey.

The Supreme court this week listened to the arguments in the case of Senator Burton, of Kansas, who was tried on the charge of receiving compensation from persons for representing them before Post Office Department. It will not surprise some if the Supreme Court reverses the action of the lower court, and the Senator escapes upon a techicality concerning jurisdiction. It was maintained at the hearing that the United States is not a party in interest in the case.

Postponed.

Owing to the funeral of one of our pupils, the teachers local institute, which was to be held Dec. 3rd, has been postponed to Saturday, Dec. 10th.

D. D. STROUP, M. E.

For Sale Cheap.

One good heating stove; wood burner; nearly new. Enquire at Free Methodist parsonage. 39-2t.

The Observer.

At some other time the Observer may discuss the merits or demerits of the political program lately outlined by the Independent, but this week he wishes to say one or two things bearing upon the subject of good citizenship. The Observer is decidedly of the opinion that citizenship is one of the prime duties of manhood. One part of the duty of citizenship in its widest sense is the payment of taxes. Ours is a free country, it is true, but this does not mean that it costs us nothing to govern ourselves. Our institutions are free, and so is water free; but a system of waterworks cannot be maintained without some little expense, and it costs some money too to maintain the institutions of a free government. The Observer thinks that we are not sufficiently alive to our responsibility in the matter of paying for what we get in the way of government. From the point of view of good citizenship, it would be better if we were to pay all our taxes directly instead of paying the greater part of them indirectly in the form of an added cost to the tea and shoes and other necessaries that we buy. If we should pay our taxes directly, we should feel the cost of government more keenly, but we should also appreciate better the extent of our obligation to the country for the blessings of freedom and safety. If a thing is worth paying for at all it is worth the feeling of cost that ought to go with the payment.

Still, the great bulk of our people recognize the necessity and justice of taxation, whether direct or indirect, and are willing to pay for the maintenance of things which exist at public cost. But there are some who are willing to shirk their share of the burden if they can. We hear of multi millionaires who try to have their assessments cut down below what they ought to be and of others, rich and poor, who would gladly escape the assessor altogether. But public sentiment is severe upon these tax dodgers, and this public condemnation is righteous and healthful. The ordinary citizen has a hearty contempt for any one who is willing to live in the enjoyment of the protection vouchsafed by the county, state or nation, and yet will avoid if he can bearing his part of the cost of government.

But the benefits which we derive from our free institutions are not by any means to be measured fully in dollars and cents. A man may be assessed to the full value of his property, and may pay his taxes promptly, and yet he may be far from realizing the ideal of a good citizen. One may pay taxes cheerfully, and yet not care to vote. Such a person is not a whit better citizen than is the person who is willing to vote but not to pay taxes. The Observer is glad to note that there exists a strong, wholesome sentiment on the part of the great body of citizens against this disposition on the part of some to shirk the duty of going to the polls. Any man who stays away from the polls through sheer indifference is rightly looked upon as first cousin to the man who votes because he has been paid to vote.

But good citizenship extends beyond the mere perfunctory marking and depositing of a ballot. It is in our civic institutions that we find the foundation and the protecting walls within which our whole social and industrial life is realized. No one can estimate in terms of money the value and meaning of the whole industrial, social, civic atmosphere in which we daily live and move and have our being. Every one of us is the constant beneficiary of this larger spirit and atmosphere, and each one of us is under bonds to do our part towards maintaining and perpetuating it. The civic and social air which we breath is generated in the large hearts and broad minds of unselfish, public-spirited men and women. We are all being benefitted daily by the public-spirited thoughts and actions of others, and we owe it in our turn to contribute our own share of moral and intellectual ozone to the public atmosphere, without which none of us could live. There are some who are willing to live on the oxygen which others generate, and to give off in return for it nothing but their own negative and poisonous carbonic acid gas. These are they who say that the sphere of politics is so corrupt that no self-respecting man can take part in it. They forget that we all live constantly within the sphere of a larger public life, and that the public atmosphere would be a great deal worse than it is if some persons did not generate enough unselfish oxygen to counteract the negative and poisonous influence of those who are indifferent to the public weal.

The Leading Colored Concert Company of America.

THE JUBILEES

TEN ARTISTS

THE CELEARATED CANADIAN CONCERT COMPANY.

At Court House, Emporium, Pa., Wednesday Evening, Dec 14th. Admission 25c; 35c and 50c.

Track Walker Killed.

Michael Kepheart, track walker, aged 37 years, was instantly killed near Gardeau, on Buffalo Divison of Pennsy R. R., last Saturday morning about four ten o'clock. An engine coming down the hill struck the walker and his faithful dog, mangling Mr. Kep heart frightfully and injuring the dog so badly that he had to be shot. When the engine was stopped and the men went to the dead man his faithful dog had crawied to the side of his master, preventing them from touching the body. Acting Coroner Chas. Howard, J. P., summoned a jury, who found, that the death of deceased was accidental, after which his remains were prepared for burial by undertaker Egan and conveyed to the home at Shippen.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. O. S. Metzler, pastor of First Methodist Episcopal church of Emporium. It was very largely attended. Friends of deceased sent beautiful floral offerings. The follow-served as pall bearers: Adam Market, Henry Raszmann, William Raszmann, James Miller, Ernest Victory, C. M. Lucore. Interment took place at Sizerville.

Medix Run Tannery Burns.

L. R. Gleason & Sons extensive tannery at Medix Run was destroyed by fire last Thursday night about eleven o'clock. The loss, which included the entire plant and machinery, is estimated at about $250,000. A large amount of leather ready for shipment, estimated at $50,000, was burned, also many hides in the vats. The firm are actively engaged in rebuilding. The hides in the vats are being removed to their tanneries at Driftwood and North Bend.

Child Killed.

Last Thursday afternoon, the Buffalo Flyer coming from the east, struck Miss Twila Berfield, the 12 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Berfield, of Sinnamahoning. The young girl was returning from school when she stepped out of the way of an approaching freight train, stepping in front of the fast Flyer. She was hurled quite a distance, being dead when picked up.

Two Nights Before Christmas.

Remember the date Dec. 23, and be at the St. Charles Hotel and enjoy a good old fashioned Christmas dance. Supper will be served in the St Charles dining room. Ten cents per dance. Supper, extra. Good music will be in attendance.

42-3t. T. L. WHEATON.

For Sale.

One nearly new "303 Savage" rifle, fitted with "Lyman sights, guaranteed a fine target gun, and all right. Price $18.00.

One 12 gauge repeating Winchester, take-down shotgun. Price $15.00.

One "Ballard" 32-40 target rifle, "Lyman" sights, set-trigger, $8.00. This is the cheapest target rifle in the state.

One "Smith & Wesson" revolver, 6 inch barrel, caliber 44-40 winchester, reloading tools for same. Complete price $8.00.

One "Pocket Kodak" the $10.00 kind; price $6.00; good as new.

One "Motor Cycle" better than new; three horse engine, with access; price, $100 00.

E. L. MASON,
41-2t. City Hotel, Emporium, Pa.

Photograph's for Christmas presents at Bair's studio don't wait unti lit is too late.

Our Holiday Issues.

The PRESS force have been hustled this week in order to serve the increased advertising matter in proper manner. As a consequence we may be a little late this week an order for another page "ad" coming in last evening. The popularity of the PRESS as a family journal and advertising medium continues to increase and is weekly read by the good people of Cameron county—the class of families that patronize the merchants. The long established rule of this establishment has been to serve our readers with double editions. The rule this Xmas time will be still larger than usual, commencing with this issue and we hope, and expect, to make the PRESS one of good cheer to one and all. While we have been compelled this week to delay some belated patrons, yet we hope all who wish to avail themselves of the issues of Dec. 15th and 22d, will file their "copy" early. While we have oceans of material, workmen are scarce, therefore, friends, we must ask you to be prompt, thereby getting into the swim, and give us time to serve you the better.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa, December 9th and 10th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground and fitted in old frames. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

Clearance Sale.

A complete closing out of all winter millinery, commencing Friday, Dec. 9th. All trimmed hats at one third off the price. All ready to wear hats at one half the price. Fancy feathers and Pon Pons at one half price. Ostrich tips and plumes at one third price. All stock is new and in good condition.

LUDLAM'S,
2t. Two doors East of Bank.

Everybody reads the PRESS

Were Not Married.

Last week the Press, much to the regret of the editor, contained a grievious error by stating that the marriage of Norman Parks and Miss Annie Pond, two of the estimable young people of this place, had been consumated at Emporium.—Johnsonburg Press.

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Superintendant at the works.

KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903.
24-tf.

School Reports.

Report of the Sizerville School for the menth ending Dec. 6, 1904.

Enrollment	30
Number present every day	11
Number sick	3
Number of visitors	6

HONOR ROLL.

Flora Edwards, Frank Kinsler, Mary Market, Kirby Martindale, Mary Vellella, Henry Victory, Lena Agliardo, Harry Victory, Guy Edwards, Ralph Edwards, Armei Victory.

GERTRUDE GERMOND, teacher,

The New Warner Buffet.

The New Warner Buffet and Cafe has been fitted up in fine style and is now open to the public. The lunch counter will for the present remain open until mid night but it is hoped in the near future to conduct the refreshment department day and night. Mr. David Buckley, an experienced caterer, is in charge.

Excellent Concert by Canadian Singers.

The Colored Canadian Concert Company and Jubilee Singers gave a most delightful concert at the Y. M. C. A., hall last night before a large audience. This is their first visit here and already they have won their way into the hearts of their hearers.

The melody put into their plantation choruses, together with the spirit and soul of rendering same, is not often heard. The special features of the evening were the solos by E. S. Thomas, who has a wonderful voice for depth and power, the tenor singing of C. T. Moseley, who is a humorist and actor of merit, as well, the singing by Miss G. E. Fowler and the reading by Madam Lewis. They were compelled to return three and four times and did it as if they thoroughly enjoyed it. They can count on a packed house should they return again.—Hearld, New Castle, O., Jan. 14, 1903. At Court House, Emporium, Pa., Dec. 14, 1904.

M. E. Sunday School.

At a meeting of the Sunday School board held in the Epworth League rooms of the church on Tuesday evening, the following officers and teachers were elected for the year 1905:

S. S. Superintendent,.....T. B. Lloyd
Ass't. S. S. Supt.....J. P. McNarney
Secretary,.....W. F. Lloyd
Recording Secretary,.....Maud Steck
Treasurer,.....L. K. Huntington
Missionary Treas.,..Mrs. F. P. Strayer
Librarians,
H. O. Haupt,
A. F. Andrews,
Thos. Welsh,
Linn Strayer,
Claud Rentz,
Supt. Primary Dep't,
Mrs. Geo. Metzger, Jr
Assistants to Primary Dep't,
Myrtle Shaffer,
Mrs. Chas. Diehl

ORCHESTRA.

Pianist,.....Miss Myrtle Lloyd
Cornet,.....J. A. Johnston
Trombone,.....Wm. Knickerbocker
Flute,.....Fred Heilman
Substitute teachers for ensuing year
Mabel Halderman,
Miss Ling,
Miss Horton,
Mrs. F. P. Rentz,
Miss Blanch Ludlam.
Mrs. J. P. McNarney.
Regular Teachers
L. K. Huntington,
Rev. O. S. Metzler,
Mrs. M. M. Larrabee,
Prof. E. S. Ling,
F. P. Strayer,
Mrs. Jno. Othmer,
Mrs. H. O. Haupt,
Mrs. F. P. Strayer,
Mrs. A. C. Blum,
Mrs. Geo. Van Wert,
Marian Larrabee,
Mrs. H. S. Lloyd,
Lillian Heilman.

Missionary collection, first Sunday each month. Collection support of the gospel, last Sunday January.

Photograph's for Christmas presents at Bair's stndio don't wait until it is too late.

Handkerchief Sale.

Mrs. Lizzie Hinkle's Sunday school class will commence a handkerchief and apron sale at her rooms in Odd Fellows Block, on Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 19. The patronage of the public solicited.

Coxy's Army Got off the Grass.

A bowling match was "pulled off" Monday nigth between the first team and Coxy's Army. Great excitement prevailed durlng the entire match but the first team were too many for Coxy's Army, the former winning by 147 pins.

Prominent Masons

The following Cameron county Masonic brethern are in attendance at the session of Pennsylvania Grand Lodge at Philadelphia, this week: J. H. Baird, C. A. Council, Driftwood Lodge; Dr. S. S. Smith, Jos. J. Lingle, E. W. Gaskill, Jos. Kaye, Emporium Lodge.

Frenzied Finance.

Dr. Chadwick, the husband of the woman who is so prominent in print these days, is a nephew of the late Francis J. Chadwick, and often visited his relatives in Cameron county. The old girl is certainly playing "frenzied finance" for all there is in it. She must be a brick.

J. R Fetter Improves.

The PRESS is in receipt of a letter from Philadelphia Medico-Chirurgical Hospital informing us that our friend Jas. R. Fetter, whose left foot was recently amputated four inches above the ankle, was doing nicely and would soon be able to start for home. This is pleasant news, not only to his family but to his host of friends.

Wide Awake.

Just glance over the columns of the PRESS and note who are the wide-awake merchants. They are prospering and believing in the judicious use of printers ink are not afraid to let the public know "where they are at." Those days when you could do a prospering business without advertising have gone to the woods. The people look for it, expect it and go to the man who invites them.

To Locate in Emporium.

Dr. F. M. Zelie who has been passing a couple of weeks here, has decided to locate at Emporium, has secured good office rooms there in the Crane Block and will commence business just as soon as his office equipment arrives, probably about December 11th. Mr. Zelie is a dental surgeon of a dozen years experience, and comes from the city to locate in Western Pennsylvania on account of his health. He is a graduate of New York Dental College, was a post graduate of the Haspell Dental school of Chicago last winter, and has a practical experience under some of the best surgeons in the business. Besides this he's a good citizen. Those who know him here and at his home in Cohoes, N. Y., are looking for his success at Emporium.—Port Allegany Reporter.

Destructive Fire.

Last Monday morning about 2:30 o'clock, the Compressor plant, located on the hill, near Brady drift, just above the coke ovens, was totally destroyed by fire. The plant had just been completed and intended commencing work on Tuesday on the new drift, at a great cost and the delay will be an expensive one to Mr. Brady. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $20,000. Mining Engineer Pultz and Supt. Kennan are hustling up the new plant. Geo. Lynch, the night watchman, lost a new suit of clothes and $25.00 in the fire.

Leap Year Party.

A committee of Emporium ladies have issued invitations for a Leap Year Ball and Reception, to be held at the opera house, Thursday evening, Dec. 15th. The ladies are working hard to make the occasion one of pleasure. McBride's orchestra, of St. Marys, has been engaged for the occasion.

A Hot Time.

We understand there was a "hot time" at Emporium tannery, Monday night, between some of the men and several Italians. Supt. Eick soon put a stop to the fracus, in no uncertain manner, when he appeared on the scene.

See the large assortment of photo graphs in Bair's studio window. Have some like them of yourself. They make fine Christmas presents, from $1.50 to $6.00 per dozen. Where can you get so many fine presents for so small an amount.

Photographs for Christmas presents at Bair's studio. Don't wait until it is too late.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

A train on the Great Western railway recently eclipsed all records for the conveyance of American mail between Plymouth and London, covering the distance of 247 miles in 237 minutes. The last 118 miles of the run was made in 99 minutes.

It is asserted by a sculptor that the human foot is becoming smaller. The masculine foot of 20 centuries ago was about 12 inches long. The average man's foot of to-day is easily fitted with a No. 8½ shoe, which is not more than 10 7-16 inches in length.

A Monroe county man who invested $529 in sheep last fall has sold $227 worth of wool, has 143 lambs that will average 80 pounds when ready for market, which at four cents a pound makes them worth $572. Total income from his flock of sheep $799, and he still has the sheep. Not one of them has got away from him.

The general commerce of Newfoundland during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, amounted in value to $18,456,448, of which $8,479,944 represented imports and $9,976,504 exports. The year preceding the combined imports and exports amounted to $17,389,209, while in 1899 they totaled only $13,000,000. Within the last ten years the general commerce has increased 42 per cent.

American thrashing machines have been used in Peru this year for the first time, in lieu of the old system of having the rice trodden out by horses. Other rice growers will probably soon be induced to follow this example. Thrashers of this class, as well as their motors, should be very light in construction, with broad wheels for use in moist ground, in order to meet the popular fancy there.

Argentina has the greatest number of sheep of any country, but derives relatively the least benefit from them. This is due, in part, to the quality not having yet been sufficiently refined, in part to negligence in the care of the sheep, and lastly, to the prevalence of scab, the curing of which has not been made obligatory. In Australia curing this disease was made compulsory 30 years ago.

Dealers in iron and steel claim that the imposition of the $7 a ton duty on imports of steel rails will mean an advantage of $16 a ton for the Canadian manufacturers over those of the United States, as follows: Duty, $7 ton; bounty in Ontario on pig iron from Canada ore, $1 a ton; federal bounty, $2.25; federal bounty on steel ingots, $2.25; special duty under "dumping" clause, $3.50; total, $16.

There are 39 mortgage banks in Germany whose outstanding bonds amount to $1,837,964,520. These mortgage bonds are secured by mortgages on town and country real estate, in return for which the mortgage banks loan money at 4 to 5 per cent. interest per annum. The bonds issued by the banks, bearing 3½ to 4 per cent. interest, are a popular form of investment, being considered as safe as government or municipal bonds.

The longest fence in the world is that which has been erected by a cattle company along the Mexican border. It is 75 miles in length, and separates exactly for its entire distance the two republics. The fence was built to keep the cattle from running across the border and falling an easy prey to the Mexican cow punchers. Although it cost a great deal of money, it is estimated that cattle enough will be saved in one year to more than pay for it.

Chile has possibly used more postage stamps which were first intended for revenue purposes than any other country. In 1880 the 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c and 20c, as well as the 1 and 1 pesos tax stamps, were used postally. The 5c blue fiscals were also used in Iquique during the war of the rebellion. In 1891 the 2c, 10c and 20c telegraphs were used for postage. Many fraudulent specimens of the latter exist, and even the postmarks have been counterfeited.

A recent order providing for the killing of beavers in a public park in Germany, because the animals had almost undermined the whole island on which the park is laid out, is interesting because it shows that the beaver is not a purely American animal. Instead of that being so, the fact is that beavers used to be found in many parts of Europe, and there are still a few in the Elbe river near Berlin, where they are protected and propagated by the government.

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

Election returns, which are just being received in some of the interior points in southeast Missouri, have startled many Democrats, some of whom have petitioned the Legislature to cut off their counties and add them to Arkansas. Others threaten to move at once to Arkansas.—News Item.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WINNING OF MISSOURI.

Democratic Crookedness Finally Overcome by Honest Republican Methods.

It has been a work of years to make Missouri a republican state. The credit for the change must be distributed among all the educative influences that have been steadily, earnestly and disinterestedly at work to reach the convictions of the people. When a majority of the voters of the state concluded that the dominant party was unfaithful, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, its speedy defeat became a certainty. Testimony to this effect had to be piled up persuasively and clinched beyond the possibility of denial before substantial progress could be made. A party long in power cannot be overthrown without a prolonged siege of this nature. Democratic newspapers in Missouri claim that the state was lost because many members of the party failed to vote. How far this view is correct cannot be known until the full official returns are published and exact comparisons are possible. But in any case, the voter who stays at home in a year of general election is dissatisfied with his party to the extent of condemning its platform or nominees, or both. The attitude of censure is there, though it stops short of a vote for the other party. The democrats lost Missouri in 1894 by the stay-at-home tendency, and carried the state therefore only by a change of party front and a fusion with populists, together with the aid of partisan laws invented to falsify elections in the large cities.

Republican Missouri is here through the persistent efforts to present the facts about political conditions in the state. No one man or set of men carried Missouri. It was won by the searchlight of truth, and every zealous republican worker and newspaper in the state assisted. It is three years since the Cardwell investigation proved that legislatures in this state were pledged in advance to corporations that contributed liberally to democratic campaign funds. Democratic state chairmen and some democratic state officials, it was shown, handled this secret money, and, after the legislature met, personally importuned members to vote for monopolistic interests, on the ground that they had supplied campaign cash. The Cardwell case was suddenly stopped by a scandalous payment of hush money. At the same time a strong light was turned on the conversion of the school fund in government bonds into a debt supported by state taxation. That hole was patched by a tell-tale constitutional amendment two years ago, but in all except the three state board cities there was a majority against the juggling amendment. Missourians had been shown to this important extent in the election of 1902.

Then came the alum developments, leading to the resignation of the lieutenant governor, and the exposure of another state official, who was heavily scratched and defeated for another term in the recent election. The democratic platform, outside of its contradictory indorsement of state administrations for 30 years, was an indictment of the party itself. These are the considerations that have turned Missouri to the republican side. Another and more gradual element was at work, and that was the natural growth of republicanism, which resulted in a more rapid ratio of increase than was seen in any other party. To say that any one person or incidental feature made Missouri republican is to argue that the state is swayed by ephemeral matters, which is most decidedly not the case. Missouri was won by its indomitable republican army, which returned to its task after every defeat with more ardor and determination than ever. And if the party makes the best use of its opportunities, republican Missouri has come to stay.

GATHERING IN THE SHEEP.

Bryan in the Shepherd Act Out After the Wanderers from His Fold.

Shepherd Bryan has issued a call for the wandering sheep to come home. There are comparative degrees even in defeat, and Mr. Bryan holds that he deserves the support of the democratic party in the future because he was not licked so badly as Parker, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Bryan charitably says of Parker: "He did as well as he could." This suggests the western fiddler, whose audience was advised for the same reason not to shoot him; also that epitaph in the same section of the country which read: "He did his darnedest; angels could do no more."

While Mr. Bryan is disposed to let the ex-judge down easy he insists that Parker's gold telegram was "embarrassing to the democrats of the west and south," and that although he was supported by Cleveland and the other bolters of 1896 his defeat was greater than Bryan's in spite of that bolt.

Bryan is undoubtedly correct in saying—and the conditions justify his saying it—that "the result was due to the fact that the democratic party attempted to be conservative." And Bryan is equally accurate when he says that honest and well-meaning democrats must either get into the republican party or join the democrats of the west and south, because there is no middle ground.

Shepherd Bryan is wrong in his belief as to what is good for the American people. But he is a fair fighter, and everybody knows just where he stands. This was more than could be said of the man whose nomination was secured by "crooked and indefensible methods," first by the policy of silence and then by double dealing, and who deserved the pulverizing treatment which was given to him by the people.

Let the Bryanites get together under their typical and rightful leader, and let the fight be an open one. The people will then dispose of Mr. Bryan and his sheep with just as much alacrity as they attacked the democratic mutton recently.

☞Bryan says he will not reorganize the democratic party. Hearst makes denial and so does Watson. Really, the democrats are better off than was feared.—Indianapolis Star.

☞"The man who said that figures won't lie," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "evidently never took the trouble to investigate those found in certain democratic papers."—Yonkers Statesman.

Roosevelt's Treatment of Trusts.

There is no doubt at present in the public mind regarding the intention of the administration to enforce the laws against any corporation that shall be found violating them. It is not expected by those who are able to take a sane view of conditions that any rash or extreme measures will be adopted. It is safe to say that it is not the purpose to enter upon a sweeping warfare against corporations, the effect of which would be seriously to disturb the business of the country. But it can confidently be predicted that any corporation shown to be violating the laws will be made to feel the strong hand of the government.—Omaha Bee.

☞Hello! The democratic national ticket made up already? Douglas and Folk, eh? One fond of his own face, and willing to see it on the banner; the other representative of a lingering ethical sense in St. Louis. One holds the labor unions and the other the ministers. With this combination success might be achieved.—Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.).

WORK OF LIFE SAVING SERVICE

ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO 1,061 VESSELS LAST YEAR.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE RESCUED.

Great Deal of Property Saved—The Total Number of Disasters to Vessels of All Kinds Was 770.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The annual report of the superintendent of the life saving service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, shows that during the year assistance was rendered by life saving crews to 1,061 vessels of all kinds, involving the lives of more than 3,300 persons, and property to the value of nearly $7,000,000. The crews also rescued 103 persons not on board vessels from various perilous situations, and through signal warnings of the beach patrols saved from possible disaster 161 vessels in danger of stranding. The vessels wrecked were generally of small tonnage.

There were 359 casualties to registered vessels, involving 2,525 persons, of whom 21 were lost. The estimated value of these vessels was $4,698,855, and of their cargoes $1,757,925, making the total estimated value of property imperiled $6,456,780. Of this amount there was saved $5,089,950, and $1,366,830 was lost. Of the 359 vessels which suffered disaster 50 were totally lost.

Among the smaller craft, not registered, such as sailboats, rowboats, pleasure launches, etc., 411 casualties occurred, periling the lives of 803 persons, of whom 13 were lost. The value of these vessels with their cargoes was estimated at $248,750, with a loss of $8,620. This makes the total number of disasters to vessels of all kinds 770, with a valuation of $6,705,530, of which $5,330,080 was saved and $1,375,450 was lost. The total number of persons involved was 3,328, of whom 34 lost their lives.

The net expenditure for the maintenance of the service during the fiscal year was $1,766,446.

The life saving lines now extend practically unbroken from Maine to the Carolinas and have connection at all important points with the commercial telephone and telegraph lines of the country, and also, where desirable, with the lighthouses and weather bureau offices on the coast. The life saving stations the report says constitute an important factor in the system of coast guard patrol maintained by the navy department for protecting the coast in time of war, and the wireless telegraph system now being tested by the navy, when sufficiently perfected will be extended to the life saving stations.

The telephone service on the great lakes has been materially improved during the year.

TWO COLLISIONS.

One Occurred Near Fairpoint, O., and the Other at Stocksland, Va.—Four People Killed.

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 2.—Last evening in the tunnel near Fairpoint, 17 miles west of Wheeling, on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, occurred a fatal freight wreck by the collision of two sections of a westbound freight. The dead:

W. White, engineer of second section, of Uhrichsville, O., killed instantly.

J. S. Bevington, brakeman of second section, of McKeesport, Pa., crushed badly; died at hospital.

The injured:

Edward C. Miller, fireman of second section, of Holloway, O., shoulder fractured, serious.

The colliding trains were running about 30 car lengths apart, when the first section was held up in the Fairpoint tunnel and before the flagman could emerge from the smoke the second section crashed into it.

Danville, Va., Dec. 2.—A head-on collision between two trains on the Danville & Western division of the Southern railway at Stocksland, five miles above this city, Thursday, resulted in the death of Fireman O. G. Minter, of Stockton, and Samuel Staples, a colored brakeman. Richard Hairston, a colored fireman, was seriously injured and probably will die. Three other trainmen were injured.

Nissen Is Dead.

Stevensville, Mich., Dec. 2.—Peter Nissen, who started across Lake Michigan in his boat called "Fool Killer No. 3" was found dead on the beach, two miles and a half west of here, Thursday. His "Fool Killer" was about 20 rods down the beach from the body and was considerably damaged. A life preserver and his overcoat were fastened to the basket-shaped car in the boat. The body was brought to Stevensville. The hands and face are frozen.

A Firm of Brokers Failed.

Pittsburg, Dec. 2.—Richmond & Co., local brokers, closed their doors yesterday. The firm of Richmond & Co. has offices at Buffalo and in addition to their Pittsburg headquarters have scores of correspondents situated in many of the small cities in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and Canada.

Three Firemen are Killed.

Oneonta, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Three men were killed, several others had narrow escapes from death and property valued at $40,000 was destroyed in a collision between two freight trains on the Delaware & Hudson railroad near here yesterday. The dead men were all firemen. They were: F. A. Martin, Cooperstown; Frank Pratt, Oneonta; George Williams, Worcester. A fast freight train, westbound, running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, crashed into an extra freight which was being shunted off to a side track.

TWICE-TOLD TALES.

James Jeffrey Roche was having a chat with President Roosevelt in the white house recently when the telephone began to ring. There seemed to be nobody at hand to answer it, so the president performed the duty himself. The visitor says that this conversation took place: "Well, what is it?" "Hello, is Archie there?" "No, he's not." "Who's this I'm talking to?" "The president." "Well, you'll do. Tell Archie to come over and play ball." And the president proceeded to execute the order as directed.

An irascible old colonel who used to play golf at Sandwich, on the River Stour in England, had a habit, common with many, of blaming everybody but himself for his bad strokes. Finally one day, becoming badly bunkered, he first took mighty vengeance on the turf with his club. Then, glaring around in expectation of the usual friendly comments, and nobody saying anything, he blurted out: "How can you expect a man to play decent golf on these cursed links with ships passing up and down the channel?"

Two fashionable women were recently calling on a new neighbor, and while awaiting her appearance a little girl came into the room, evidently bent upon the rescue of a doll recently abandoned there. Naturally she was viewed with some curiosity, and one of the callers, secure in the child's obviously tender age, spelled a low-voiced comment: "Not very p-r-e-t-t-y." To her horror, the small maiden paused on the threshold, and, fixing a contemptuous eye upon the culprit, remarked, with lofty composure: "No, not very p-r-e-t-t-y, but rather s-m-a-r-t!"

Prof. Simon Newcomb tells of the following incident which occurred during a recent visit paid by several young western women to the Washington observatory. "I had done my best," said the astronomer, "to answer with credit to the government and to myself the running fire of questions which my fair callers propounded. I think I had named even the remotest constellations for them, and was congratulating myself upon the outcome, when one of the younger members of the party interjected: 'But, as it has never been proved that the stars are inhabited, how do the astronomers ever find out their names?'"

RAILWAY RUMOR.

American railways handle about $12,000,000 worth of grain a year.

A new railroad planned to scale Grays Peak, near Dillon, Col., will attain a height at least 200 feet greater than the road which climbs Pike's Peak.

The experiment made about a year ago of employing Mexican porters in Pullman cars has not been successful. Forty Mexicans have entered the service of the Pullman company, and of that number only five are left.

Timothy J. Lee, an American locomotive engineer, has been held responsible for the wrecking of a train he was driving, near Zacatecas, Mexico, and sentenced to hard labor in the salt mines for four years. He was badly hurt in the wreck. His brother is a Denver police captain.

The Southern Pacific company has forbidden its men to bring cocaine into its yards or shops. It has been customary for the men to use it when they get a cinder in an eye, but it has been used for other purposes; and, besides, the doctors say, its unskilled use in the eye is dangerous. The men have the use of a well-equipped emergency hospital.

Of the sum which had been invested in the world's railroads at the close of 1902 it is estimated, according to the English Railway Magazine, that more than £3,760,000,000 has been spent on 184,000 miles of European railroad and £3,232,000,000 on the 337,000 miles owned by the rest of the world. On this basis it is found the roads of Europe represent an investment of £22,952 a mile, while those of the rest of the world average £11,402. Great Britain's railroads represent the highest cost per mile, figures standing at £51,368, while those of Belgium come next with £30,048.

WOLVES HELD AT BAY

A GREEDY PACK OF ILLS SURROUND A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

Through the Arrival of Timely Aid She Escapes from the Terrors of a Prolonged Siege.

The Rev. W. A. Denton, of Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, tells the following story of a harrowing experience of one of the members of his family: "My wife," he says, "was assailed for fifteen years by a combination of ailments following the birth of our first child. The food she ate fermented in her stomach, she had frequent dizzy spells, her limbs were swollen and painful, her nerves were quite shattered, she was unable to sleep and she was many times on the verge of heart failure.

"Physicians gave her only temporary relief. Finally the favorable reports of some relatives and neighbors led her to make trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She experienced improvement almost at once. They relieved her sleeplessness, the smothering sensations have disappeared and have not annoyed her for years. They freed her from stomach trouble and the dropsical tendency was mitigated. The progress of the rheumatism, which had begun to make her fingers crooked, was stayed and the pain was banished. In every respect they gave her more help than any other remedy she had ever used, and she is today in better health than for many years.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are our staple household remedy, and I am in the habit of recommending them to all who suffer from troubles like those which afflicted my wife."

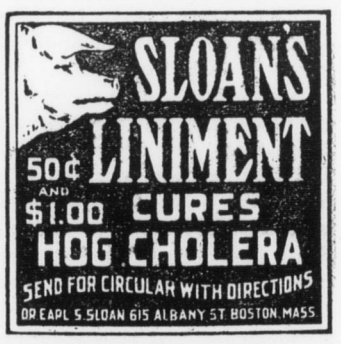
All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and repair shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental strain, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Be sure you get the genuine; substitutes never cured anybody.

Do you catch cold easily? Does the cold hang on? Try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It cures the most stubborn kind of coughs and colds. If it doesn't cure you, your money will be refunded.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & CO. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can. 3



SHORT AND SAPIENT.

Society is the mother of convention and quite often it deserves its child.

There is no better way of emptying the mind of evil than by filling it with good.

A man forgives the enemies he has worsted, but not those who have worsted him.

When a man has a chronic case of "that tired feeling" he also makes his friends tired.

Penetration is the cardinal virtue of

St. Jacobs Oil

in the treatment of

Rheumatism

It penetrates to the seat of torture as no other external remedy has been known to do and thousands certify to cures. Price 25c. and 50c.

For Rheumatism Lumbago Frost Bites use Mexican **Mustang Liniment** Best Remedy For Piles

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. McNARNEY
JOHNSON & McNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

THOMAS WADDINGTON,
Emporium, Pa.,
CONTRACTOR FOR MASONRY AND STONE-CUTTING.
All orders in my line promptly executed. All kinds of building and cut-stone, supplied at low prices. Agent for marble or granite monuments. Lettering neatly done.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
East Emporium, Pa.
JOHN L. JOHNSON, Prop't.
Having resumed proprietorship of this old and well established House I invite the patronage of the public. House newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. 45ly

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T.
EMPORIUM, PA
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY.
Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.
Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.

NEW CAMERON HOUSE,
Cameron, Pa.,
Opposite P. & E. Depot,
HARRY McGEE, Proprietor.
Having taken possession of this house and thoroughly remodeled and enlarged the building by erecting an addition of eighteen rooms, I am well prepared to meet the demands of the public. Guests conveyed to any part of the county. Good fishing and hunting in the immediate vicinity.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

TIME TABLE No. 27.
COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.
Taking effect May 27th, 1901.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	10	8	4	6	2
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Port Allegany, .. Lv.	3 15	.....	7 05	.....	11 36
Coleman, ...	*3 23	.....	○○	.....	*11 41
Burtville, ...	*3 30	.....	7 16	.....	11 47
Roulette, ...	3 40	.....	7 25	.....	11 55
Knowlton's, ...	*3 45	.....	○○	.....	*11 59
Mina, ...	3 59	.....	7 35	.....	12 05
Olmsted, ...	*4 05	.....	*7 38	.....	*12 09
Hammonds, ...	○○	.....	○○	.....	*12 13
Coudersport. {Ar.	4 20	A. M.	7 45	.....	12 15
{Lv.		6 10		6 00	1 00
North Coudersport, ...		*6 15	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's, ...		6 25	.....	*6 10	*1 12
Colesburg, ...		*6 40	.....	*6 17	1 20
Seven Bridges, ...		*6 45	.....	*6 21	*1 24
Raymonds's, ...		*7 00	.....	*6 30	1 35
Gold, ...		7 05	.....	6 36	1 41
Newfield, ...		○○	.....		1 45
Newfield Junction, ..		7 37	.....	6 45	1 50
Perkins, ...		*7 40	.....	*6 48	*1 53
Carpenter's, ...		7 46	.....	○○	*1 57
Crowell's, ...		7 50	.....	*6 53	*2 01
Ulysses, ... Ar.		8 05	.....	7 05	2 10
		A. M.	.....		P. M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	1	5	3	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Ulysses, ... Lv.	7 20	2 25	9 10	.....
Crowell's, ...	*7 27	*2 32	* 9 19	.....
Carpenter's, ...	○○	*2 34	* 9 22	.....
Perkins, ...	*7 32	*2 37	* 9 26	.....
Newfield Junction, ...	7 37	2 42	9 32	.....
Newfield, ...	*7 41	2 46	○○	.....
Gold, ...	7 44	2 49	9 40	.....
Raymond's, ...	*7 49	2 54	* 9 47	.....
Seven Bridges, ...	*8 01	*3 06	*10 02	.....
Colesburg, ...	*8 04	3 09	*10 10	.....
Frink's, ...	*8 12	*3 17	*10 20	.....
North Coudersport, ...	○○	*3 26	*10 35	.....
Coudersport, ... {Ar.	8 25	3 30	10 45	.....
{Lv.	8 28	6 00	P. M. 1 20	.....
Hammonds, ...	○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted, ...	*8 33	*6 05	*1 31	.....
Mina, ...	8 37	6 10	1 37	.....
Knowlton's, ...	○○	*6 17	○○	.....
Roulette, ...	8 47	6 21	1 51	.....
Burtville, ...	8 54	6 28	2 01	.....
Coleman, ...	○○	*6 34	○○	.....
Port Allegany, ...	9 08	6 40	2 25	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop
(†) Telegraph offices. Train Nos. 3 and 10 will carry passengers. Tains 8 and 10 do.
Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.
Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y for points north and south, At B. & S. Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north for Wellsville, south for Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.
B. A. McCLURE Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

Foley's Kidney Cure
makes kidneys and bladder right.

BANNER SALVE
the most healing salve in the world.

POPULAR SCENIC ROUTE.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Official Condensed Time Table in Effect June 23, 1902.

Sunday Only	Week Days.						Daily	Week Days.			
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 10		5 10	11 10	7 15	Lv.	Addison	Ar	10 13	4 43			
5 41		5 41	11 41	8 01		Elkland		9 41	4 11			
5 46		5 46	11 46	8 06		Osceola		9 36	4 06			
5 55		5 55	11 55	8 22		Knoxville		9 26	3 56			
6 11		6 11	12 11	8 40		Westfield		9 13	3 43			
6 47		6 47	12 47	9 25		Gaines Junction		8 36	3 06			
7 00		7 00	1 00	9 49	Ar.	Galeton,	Lv.	8 23	2 53	5 35		
	5 00			10 20	Lv.		Ar.					
7 40	5 40	P. M.	P. M.	10 58	Ar.	Cross Fork Junction	Lv	7 39	2 09	4 23		
	5 45	2 10		11 00	Lv.	Cross Fork Junction	Ar.	7 15	2 00	3 55		
	6 35	3 00		11 50	Ar.	Cross Fork, Pa.	Lv.	6 15	1 00	3 05		
8 24	6 24	P. M.	A. M.	11 39	Ar.	Wharton	Lv.	6 53	1 26	3 10		
			8 05	11 40	Lv.	Wharton	Ar	10 53		3 00		
		A. M.	8 58	1 00	Ar.	Sinnamahoning	Lv	9 55		1 40		
8 45	6 43	8 00		11 58	Lv.	Austin	Ar	6 35	1 05	9 50	8 00	
	7 10	8 45		12 25	Ar.	Keating Summit	Lv		12 40	9 10	7 30	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
			P. M.	A. M.								
			8 20	9 35	Lv.	Ansonia	Ar	A. M. 9 21	P. M. 7 00			
			8 35	9 49		Manhatten		9 05	6 44			
			8 39	9 53		South Gaines		9 01	6 40			
			8 42	9 55		Gaines Junction		8 59	6 38			
			8 55	10 09	Ar.	Galeton	Lv	8 45	6 25			
			P. M.	A. M.				A. M.	P. M.			
			P. M.	A. M.					P. M.			
			1 05	6 30	Lv.	Galeton	Ar	10 10	4 55			
			1 24	6 47		Walton		9 51	4 39			
			1 50	7 13		Newfield Junction		9 27	4 15			
			2 06	7 30		West Bingham		9 09	4 01			
			2 18	7 41		Genesee		8 58	3 52			
			2 24	7 46		Shongo		8 53	3 47			
			2 46	8 06	Ar.	Wellsville	Lv	8 30	3 30			
								A. M.	P. M.			

CONNECTIONS.
At Keating Summit with B. & A. V. Div. of Pennsylvania R. R.
At Ansonia with N. Y. C. & H R. R. for all points north and south.
At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. Ry., Union Station.
At Genesee with N. Y. & Pa., Ry. Union Station.
At Addison with Erie R. R., Union Station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.
At Sinnamahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E. Div.
H. H. GARDINER, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Buffalo, N.Y. W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt., Galeton, Pa.
M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass Ag't., Galeton, Pa.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Popular Bakery,
FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUT
CONFECTIONERY
Daily Delivery.
All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills
They have stood the test of year, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
For sale by R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa.

UNCLE SAM'S POSTAL SERVICE

POSTOFFICES AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR NUMBER 71,131.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY EXTENDED.

Nearly 1,600 Offices Were Burglarized —66 Postal Cars Were Wrecked —Deficiency in Revenue Aggregates $8,779,492.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Extension of the rural free delivery service has resulted in an increase of 1,125 in the number of postoffices discontinued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, according to the annual report of J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, made public yesterday. During the year there were 2,549 postoffices established and 5,587 discontinued. There was a decrease of 158 in the number of offices established. The principal cause of the increase in discontinuances has been the extension of the rural free delivery service. The total number of discontinuances was 3,750 postoffices, with a saving in salaries of postmasters aggregating $171,121. At the close of the fiscal year there were 71,131 postoffices in the United States—265 first class, 1,204 second class, 3,896 third class and 65,766 fourth class.

An appropriation of $3,000,000 for the establishment of new routes will be asked by the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. Of the needs for the service Mr. Bristow says:

"There are now in operation 28,073 routes. It is estimated that 2,000 additional routes can be established out of the appropriation now available, making 30,073 which will be in operation or ordered established by January 15, 1905. To maintain service on these routes from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, will require $21,360,000.

"If congress should make a supplemental appropriation of $500,000 for the current fiscal year, as suggested, additional routes can be established, bringing the number in operation June 30, 1905, up to approximately 32,500. In that event about $23,120,000 will be required to maintain the service during the next fiscal year, making a total appropriation of $26,120,000 for the maintenance and installation of the service for the next fiscal year."

The report shows that during the year 1,593 postoffices were robbed; there were 60 depredations on railway postoffices, star routes, rural free delivery routes and screen wagon service. There were 940 robberies of street and rural free delivery letter boxes. Sixty-six postal cars were burned and wrecked, and 560 postoffices were burned. There were 2,379 mail pouches lost, damaged or rifled.

An increased deficiency of 92.53 per cent. over the previous year is shown by the financial statement for the postal service, incorporated in the annual report of E. C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general. The report shows that the increase in expenditures is on account of the rural free delivery service. Were it not for this extraordinary expenditure the postal service now would be about self-sustaining. The total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year were $143,582,624 and the total expenditures $152,362,116, leaving a deficiency of $8,779,492.

Money taken from dead letters, for which no owners could be found, and that realized from the auction sale of unclaimed articles accumulated in the dead letter office aggregated $22,210.

Three Trainmen Killed.

Columbus, Ind., Dec. 3.—While running 50 miles an hour, a northbound passenger train on the Pennsylvania road last night ran into a construction train two miles north of this city, instantly killing three trainmen, fatally injuring one other and inflicting injuries upon a score of passengers. The dead: Samuel Crow, Jeffersonville, passenger engineer. Herman C. Jones, Columbus, brakeman. E. W. Achenbach, Indianapolis, fireman. The passenger coaches did not leave the track and none of the passengers was badly injured. Fireman Achenbach's body was burned to a crisp in his engine.

Mints' Output Largest on Record.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The director of the mint, in his annual report, shows that the output of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans, which were in operation throughout the fiscal year, was the largest on record. It estimates the gold stock of the world in use as money on December 31, 1903, at approximately $5,600,000,000, of which about half is visible in banks and public treasuries. The estimate for the stock of the United States at that time is $1,300,000,000, of which $859,000,000 was in the treasury and national banks.

A Blaze on the Pike.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Fire last night broke out in the attraction on the world's fair pike known as "Quo Vadis," and spread to the Japanese pavilion abjoining. A first alarm brought out all the fire fighting apparatus in the world's fair grounds, but it was soon seen that the firemen would not be able to cope with the flames and it was followed by a general alarm. The financial loss is not great.

Panic Followed a Collision.

New York, Dec. 3.—Eight hundred passengers on the ferryboat Paunpeck were thrown into a panic last evening and several were injured when the ferryboat was struck in midstream by a Hudson river steamer, the name of which has not yet been learned.

Father and Son Were Sentenced.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—James N. Rice and his son, J. N. Rice, jr., 17 years old, were yesterday sentenced in the district court on counterfeiting charges. Rice was given ten years in the penitentiary and his son three years in the reform school.

THE CHADWICK AFFAIR.

Friends Come to Her Aid and Banker Newton Will be Paid.

New York, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick made another visit to the financial district yesterday. On Thursday she went through the Wall street section almost unobserved and scarcely more than a dozen persons knew of her presence in the street. Yesterday, however, her coming had been heralded and when she drove up to the building in which the offices of the Central Trust Co. and the attorneys whom she visited Thursday are located, the street was thronged with a curious crowd. In a few moments the crowd had swollen to such proportions that half a dozen extra policemen were called to preserve order and clear a passage way through the street.

After waiting an hour or more for Mrs. Chadwick to reappear the crowd learned that she had given them the slip by going over the roofs from the Central Trust Co. building to a building on Pine street. There she had made her way to William street and drove away while the crowd waited half a block away. At neither the Central Trust Co. nor the office of the attorneys could anything regarding Mrs. Chadwick's visit be learned.

"Powerful aid has saved the day for her."

This statement was made Friday by George Ryall, of local counsel for Herbert D. Newton, in discussing the settlement of his client's claim against Mrs. Chadwick.

Where Mrs. Chadwick obtained the aid Mr. Ryall did not state.

Ryall also said: "Statements that Mrs. Chadwick is to pay only $78,000 of Mr. Newton's claim at this time are untrue. The person who came to Mrs. Chadwick's relief will pay to me in a few hours the full amount of the claim of $190,890, with a reasonable amount of interest besides. I will give that money to Mr. Newton and he will never know who paid it to me. I cannot reveal the identity of Mrs. Chadwick's friend."

Cleveland, Dec. 3.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against Mrs. Chadwick in United States court Friday. The plaintiffs are Jacques Krakaur, New York, dealer in laces and embroidery, claiming a debt of $600; George Couch, Cleveland, liveryman, claiming a debt of $300, and H. F. Potter, Cleveland, merchant, claiming a debt of $200 for merchandise. The plaintiffs allege that the giving of a note to the Elyria bank by Mrs. Chadwick at the time she was so indebted to them was an act of insolvency.

Friday afternoon Referee Harold Remington appointed Nathan Loeser receiver for all of Mrs. Chadwick's property on the application of the plaintiffs in the bankruptcy suit.

TRADE BULLETIN.

Holiday Goods are Moving Freely and There Is More Activity in Staple Lines.

New York, Dec. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Holiday goods are moving freely, and in staple lines there is more activity, even the products that are between seasons finding a fair market. Packing and shipping departments are increasing forces and traffic congestion at several points indicates that the growth of business has overtaxed railway facilities. Earnings of all roads reporting for November show an average gain of 7.1 per cent. over last year. Weather conditions have favored jobbing and retail distribution of heavy wearing apparel, and also accelerated the marketing of new corn, but there is not sufficient moisture for winter wheat or coke production.

A record breaking yield of cotton is bringing the price nearer the point at which normal consumption may be resumed, although there is still much idle machinery at Fall River. Other manufacturing news is most gratifying, especially regarding the leading lines. Structural work increases and car shops are crowded with orders, while many idle steel mills have resumed.

Commercial failures this week in the United States are 245, against 331 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 29, against 23 last year.

Seeks a Queer Injunction.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Injunction to prevent his wife from talking was asked Friday in the circuit court by Thomas P. Wood, a carpenter. In defending his own name from alleged scandal Wood declares he is also acting for the good of a Mrs. Margaret Watson. He fears, he says, that his wife will tell things about him to the members of secret societies to which they belong. He also seeks to stop oral utterance of his wife in Newtonville, O., and Muncie, Ind. In her "overheated imagination" Wood declares his wife "has conjured visionary and absurd scandals."

Oldest American Actress Dies.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Mrs. George Gilbert, the oldest actress on the American stage, died at the Sherman house Friday, shortly after she had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Mrs. Gilbert is the star of the play "Granny," written for her by Clyde Fitch. The company was organized by Charles Frohman and was put before the public as a tribute to Mrs. Gilbert's long career on the stage. When she started to tour the country it was the intention to present the play in every city where she had played during her career and at the conclusion she was to retire.

Coroner's Jury Exonerated Felton.

New York, Dec. 3.—Stewart A. Felton, the gambler who shot Guy Roche, another gambler, in Broadway Thanksgiving evening, was exonerated yesterday by a coroner's jury which decided that he acted in self-defense. He was remanded back to the Tombs, however, as he is under indictment on a charge of murder in the first degree.

McClellan to be Renominated.

New York, Dec. 3.—The declaration was made yesterday by Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, that Mayor George B. McClellan would be renominated for another term.

LOOK ELSEWHERE BUT DON'T FORGET THESE PRICES AND FACTS AT

LaBAR'S

$30 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at $25
$28 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at $21
$25 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at $20
A large line of Dressers from $8 up.

$40 Sideboard, quartered oak, ... $30
$32 Sideboard, quartered oak, ... $25
$22 Sideboard, quartered oak, ... $16
Chiffoniers of all kinds and prices.

We carry in stock the largest line of Carpets Linoleums and Mattings of all kinds ever brought to Emporium. Also a big line of samples.

A very large line of Lace Curtains that cannot be matched anywhere for the price.

Art Squares and Rugs of all sizes and kind, from the cheapest to the best.

Dining Chairs, Rockers and High Chairs.

A large and elegant line of Tufted and Drop-head Couches. Beauties and at bargain prices.

The finest line of Sewing Machines on the market, the "Domestic" and "Eldredge". All drop heads and warranted.

A fine line of Dishes, common grade and China, in sets and by the piece.

As I keep a full line of everything that goes to make up a good Furniture store, it is useless to enumerate them all.

Please call and see for yourself that I am telling you the truth, and if you don't buy, there is no harm done, as it is no trouble to show goods.

GEO. J. LaBAR.

Balcom & Lloyd.

Prepared For the Season

We have opened and are displaying a choice line of . .

FANCY DRY GOODS

specially selected for the . .

Summer Season.

We have gathered such articles as combine elegance with and utility at

Very Reasonable ~ Prices ~

Balcom & Lloyd.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid is advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are ow and uniform, and will be furnished on application

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less, $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

☞No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

☞Religious notices free.

There must be a cause for the higher wages and better living in America than elsewhere, and that cause is the Protective Tariff, which enables the manufacturer to produce his goods at a fair margin of profit and to share this profit with his employees.—Springfield "Union."

The Farmer's Interest.

Year after year since the inauguration of William McKinley and the accession of his successor, Theodore Roosevelt, and during the continued operation of our present Protective Tariff the farm products of the country, without regard to the quantity harvested, have netted the farmer more than a billion dollars in excesss of the value received during the operation of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff law under the administration of Grover Cleveland. This by no means, however, measures the increased value to our farmers, as another billion dollars must be added as the increased value of farm animals. It is not likely that the farmers either West or East, North or South, care to change existent conditions and go back to the low value and to the cheap markets of 1893, 1895 and 1896.—Rockland (Me.) "Courier-Gazette."

A Frightened Horse.

Running like mad down the street dumping the occupants, or a hundred other accidents, are every day occurrences. It behooves everybody to have a reliable Salve handy and there's uone as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve Burns, Cuts, Sores, Eczema and Piles disappear quickly under its soothing effect. 25c, at L. Taggart's Drug Store

THE CHRISTIAN churches at Constantinople, Turkey, and Yokahoma, Japan, have long used the Longman & Martinez Paints for painting their churches.

Liberal contributions of L. & M. Paint will be given for such purpose wherever a church be located.

F. M. Scofield, Harris Springs, S. C., writes: "I painted our old homestead with L. & M. twenty-six years ago. Not painted since, looks better than houses painted in the last four years."

W. B. Barr, Charleston, W. Va., writes, "Painted Frankenburg Block with L. & M. shows better than any buildings here have ever done; stands out as though varnished, and actual cost of paint was less than $1.20 per gallon. Wears and covers like gold."

These Celebrated Paints are sold by H. S. Lloyd. 3

Some men die of heart failure, but some continue to stack up dollars in spite of it.

Heals Everything.

It beats anything in the healing line we ever used. My little girl had been troubled with dark purple sores on her legs for two months. Everything failed to help her until we tried San-Cura Ointment, which made a complete cure in a few applications. J. M. Fenton, Shelmadine Springs, Pa. San-Cura Ointment, 25c and 50c, at druggists. For sale by R. C. Dodson.

A man must have a nice banking figure before he can pose as a model statesman.

She Struck Luck.

About six years ago I sent to the store for some medicine and they sent me some Thompson's Barosma or Kidney and Liver Cure. The first bottle did me so much good that I bought the second and it cured me of female weakness, with which I had been troubled over two years. I gained in strength and flesh and have been well ever since. Mrs. M. Grove, Plum, Pa. For sale by R. C. Dodson.

Photographs for Chaistmas presents at Bair's studio. Don't wait until it is too late.

What the Robin Told The Holly Sprig

By MARY BAIN BILTON

ON a mountain side grew a sprig of holly. Beneath, in the valley, nestled a village, and the holly could see the people moving about, the cattle going to and from the brook for water; indeed, there was constant motion, while the holly sprig was always still except when the wind set it in motion. One morning a robin lit on the holly sprig, clutching it with its tiny claws.

"How I wish I were you!" said the sprig to the bird. "You can fly anywhere and see what is going on, while I am doomed to hang here, passing my life in one spot."

"Yes," said the robin, "I can go about and see the world, and I have opportunities of learning. The other day—it was Sunday—I perched on a limb near a church and heard the clergyman say that one of the greatest blessings was contentment."

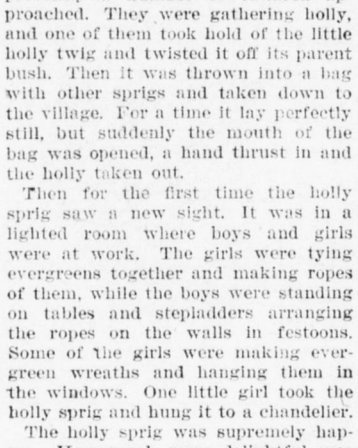
Then the robin flew away.

One winter morning when the snow had fallen the holly sprig heard merry voices, sounding very loud in the moist air, coming up the mountain side, and presently a number of children approached. They were gathering holly, and one of them took hold of the little holly twig and twisted it off its parent bush. Then it was thrown into a bag with other sprigs and taken down to the village. For a time it lay perfectly still, but suddenly the mouth of the bag was opened, a hand thrust in and the holly taken out.

Then for the first time the holly sprig saw a new sight. It was in a lighted room where boys and girls were at work. The girls were tying evergreens together and making ropes of them, while the boys were standing on tables and stepladders arranging the ropes on the walls in festoons. Some of the girls were making evergreen wreaths and hanging them in the windows. One little girl took the holly sprig and hung it to a chandelier.

The holly sprig was supremely happy. How much more delightful was this than the bleak mountain side, with no change from day to day! It was somewhat disappointed when the boys and girls put out the lights and went out, leaving the room in darkness. It could see nothing, whereas in its mountain home on clear nights it could see the stars, and often the moon lighted up the trees about it and the valley below. However, in the morning the children came back to view their work, and people were coming and going all day, so that the holly sprig was not lonely. Indeed, it was charmed with its altered condition, which, it supposed, would last forever.

That day a young evergreen tree was brought into the room and stood before the chimney piece. The children brought in boxes, from which they took little wax candles and fixed them all over the tree. From other boxes they took iridescent and gilt globes, spangles and tinsel chains, which they scattered in profusion among the branches. But the climax of delight to the holly was in the evening, when the children



THE HOLLY SPRIG SAW A NEW SIGHT.

all came in together. The candles were lighted, and all stood about admiring the beautiful tree.

"What a happy change for me!" exclaimed the holly sprig. "Had not the children come and brought me down here I should now be a part of my parent bush, out in the cold wind, with nothing above me but a murky sky, nothing beneath but the cold snow."

Then some of the elder people who were present went to the evergreen tree and took off boxes and packages they had hung there in the night when the children were in bed and distributed them among the little ones. Each package was marked with the name of the child for whom it was intended and was opened eagerly. The holly sprig, hanging high in the center of the room, could see everything and as each child opened its package watched eagerly to see what was being unwrapped. There was frequent clapping of hands, shouts of laughter, everything expressive of happiness.

"This is delightful," said the holly spring to itself. "I wonder if they are going to do this often."

By and by, when the merrymaking had lasted a long while, the candles on the tree were extinguished and the children were sent to bed. Then their parents put out the lights, and the room was dark. But the holly sprig had so much to remember that it did not feel lonely during the night, expecting that it would again have plenty of company on the morrow.

In the morning before the sun was up servants came into the room and took out the evergreen tree, then tore down the evergreen from the wall. The holly sprig looked on, terrified. One of the servants said to another: "It's a pity master doesn't like to see these things about after Christmas. They would look pretty for weeks." With that the holly was pulled down and thrown into the general heap, all of which was taken down into the cellar.

Then the holly sprig wished itself back on the mountain side, where it could see the sun sparkling on the snow and icicles by day and the stars and the moon by night, but as the juice of life dried out of it it gradually lost sensation.

One spring morning a servant came down into the cellar and looked about for some kindling. Seeing the holly sprig, she took it upstairs, put it on the hearth in the room where the tree had been, laid wood on it and touched a match to its dry leaves. As it burst into a flame it thought of its home on the mountain side, where the buds were sprouting, the soft south wind was stealing up the valley and the sweet summer time was at hand. Its last remembrance was what the robin had heard the clergyman say:

"One of the greatest blessings is contentment."

CHRISTMAS TREES.

Where They Come From and How They Are Sold.

Where do all the Christmas trees come from? You would think there were not enough to supply the huge demand, but in almost all parts of the country there are big pine, fir and cedar tree forests that remained undisturbed for centuries until Mark Carr gave Americans the idea of cutting them for Christmas.

It used to be that Maine furnished 90 per cent of them, and for two months before the holiday the woodmen were busy chopping and the farmers were busy carting them to the stations, where they were loaded into cars and sent west and south to be sold to the dealers. Today Maine has rivals, and all the northern border states deal regularly in Christmas trees. Christmas tree selling is a paying business nowadays, and it is entered into with all the formality and shrewd business methods that you might use in disposing of acres of land.

The woods that furnish spruce and fir are sold on contract, and the jobber visits them in October to "size them up." He offers so much apiece for each tree as the trees run—usually about $3 a hundred—and makes the money payable on receipt of the package of trees at the nearest railroad station. On their arrival in the city the jobber sells them to the wholesaler, getting about $7 a hundred for the trees, after which the wholesaler sells them to the retailer at a good profit, and the retailer does his best to get big prices from the housewife and the head of the family.

The boughs of fir bring the highest price because of their symmetry and grace. After them come the stiffer pine and cedar, but when they are covered with gorgeous tinsel and brilliant baubles and strung with popcorn, candy, toys and presents you really do not see much of the form of the tree.

One of the most remarkable facts about the Christmas greens lies in connection with the people who handle them. Christmas tree merchants do a rushing business and work steadily from October to the 1st of January, after which they take a vacation and are the laziest of all idlers from January to the next October. Their season is only three months long, but they have to "step lively" during that time or it will pass them by unremunerated. —Washington Star.

Christmas In Bethlehem.

Christmas in the Holy Land is an interesting experience. Indeed it is one never to be forgotten, and every Christmas thousands of persons from all over the world make a journey to Palestine in order to witness the various ceremonies held there during the festive season. Every one almost puts up at Jerusalem and on Christmas morning makes his way to Bethlehem, which lies almost due south, about six miles away as the crow flies; over a range of hills. No highway the world over presents such a motley crowd as may be seen streaming along this thoroughfare early on Christmas morning.

Where the Heavens Open.

In Poland it is believed that on Christmas night the heavens are opened and the scene of Jacob's ladder is re-enacted, but only the saints are permitted to see it. In Holland the people enter thoroughly into the spirit of the Nativity. In nearly every Dutch town at 2 o'clock Christmas morning the young men assemble at the market place, singing the "Gloria" and other hymns. One of them carries a large star on a pole. This is supposed to represent the star that guided the steps of the three kings to the stable at Bethlehem.

A Holiday Jingle.

Cedars standin' in de cold,
Trim dat Christmas tree.
Maple drops a bunch o' gold,
Trim dat Christmas tree.
Stars a-shinin' in de night
Make de snowflakes glisten bright,
Gwine to hab it lookin' right,
Trim dat Christmas tree.

Rabbit's track runs roun' about,
Trim dat Christmas tree.
'Simmons fallin'—kyuh me shout,
Trim dat Christmas tree.
Is my eyes a-gettin' dim?
What's dat hangin' fum de limb?
Possum! An' I's proud o' him!
Trim dat Christmas tree.

—Washington Star.

THE COUNTY.

SINNAMAHONING.

Pretty good winter weather. Snow enough for sleighing would be appreciated.

Our young people are enjoying the fine skating

R. H. Lightner is doing business again. His quarters are small but his new and commodious building will be erected soon.

Crum Bros. have their new store building up.

The P. O. S. of A. boys are building the wall for their new hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Losey, of Laquin, attended the funeral of Twila Berfield on Saturday. The floral tributes to the little one was profuse.

The Patriotic Order of Americans have received their new charter and paraphernalia and will meet in Brooks' hall Wednesday evening of this week.

Members of Lieut. D. W. Taggart Post, No. 241, will attend a meeting at Driftwood, Saturday afternoon, to elect officers for ensuing year. All comrades are requested to be present.

Ajax Answers.

Editor Press:—

Please allow me a little space in the columns of your valuable paper that I may answer Mr. T. W. Kailbourne self vindication. First, I never said publicly that Mr. Kailbourne was the "Gazette" correspondent from this place. I opened battle with that reporter for misrepresenting and ridiculing me through the columns of the "Gazette", and if Mr. Kailbourne is not the correspondent, he is not the one I am fighting. Second, why don't he let the "Gazette" man fight his own battles? No doubt that reporter is more capable of defending himself than Mr. Kailbourne and his narrow minded, and narrow gauged assistant is to fight for him. The shoe fit or he wouldn't put it on. The pill I gave the correspondent from his own pill bag certainly lodged in Mr. K's stomach and soured or he wouldn't feel so sick. He said in the PRESS I was "looney." Well it is better to be looney and attend to your own affairs, than to be "foolish" and try to attend other peoples' business, and fight other peoples wars. There is about as much sense in him taking sides in this fight, as there would be in me going to Port Arthur and threaten to lick the whole world because Japan and Russia are at war. Perhaps the Gazette reporter would thank him to mind his own business. Mr. K. is howling liabel suit. I think I am the one to feel aggrieved, for I have been misrepresented, ridiculed, and abused at least a dozen times in the last two years through the the columns of the PRESS and "Gazette" by smart (?) correspondents from this place, and he has not. He denies writing for the PRESS and "Gazette" last spring and summer and can prove himself innocent by the Editors. Very well, I never said he was guilty, but he can't prove himself innocent of not writing for the Gazette within a month. The items he refered to about me in the PRESS and "Gazette" certainly had a reporter and that is the person I intend bringing to justice if this fight is continued much longer. How quickly Mr. K. recalled these items to memory. The "Gazette" editor has barred out its correspondent, and now Mr. Kailbourne has taken refuge in the PRESS, and openly announced himself to defend that correspondent. Mr. editor, please look over your file and see if I haven't been imposed upon repeatedly by some "Simple Simon" who signed his or her self "Bruiser" and "Bouncer" and still by another, who didn't sign any name. But hereaftor, if any items appear in the colums of the PRESS and Gazette of a personal direct or indirect nature from this place about me some one will suffer for it, and editors are requested to guide themselves accordingly. The Gazette barred out its correspondent, and the PRESS is hereby notified to do likewise, cut out all correspondents from this place, for items are not written four or five times a year, and then for the sole purpose to "shoot" me. If Mr. Kailbourne wants a libel suit why go ahead, and I will go hand in hand with him.

AJAX

[The PRESS has repeatedly asked its correspondents to cut out all personal reference or "blind" flings at his neighbors We like to receive news items from our friends, and can stand an innocent joke once in a while, yet we must put a stop to neighborhood sores being aired through the columns of the PRESS. Give us good clean news, or items of interest. All others will be blue penciled, no matter who sends them.—[EDITOR.

HOWARDVILLE.

Mr. Truman Carpenter was at Belmont, N. Y., Monday, buying machinery for a large saw mill to be built in Canada, by Pennsylvania parties. The duties will hit them twice if they buy their machinery here, as they will have to pay duty (or tariff) on the machinery going over to Canada, and again on the lumber coming back.

E. L. Mason met Mr. Carpenter at Belmont Monday evening, and returned with him on the midnight flyer.

Mr. Theodore Newton has returned from a week's visit with his mother at Corry, Pa.

The new mill has started on hardwood for the winter sawing This means a reduction of employees.

M. E. L.

Have your photograph taken and mounted on those Christmas cards. Did you see them at Bair's studio? They are something entirely new.

FIRST FORK.

At a box social and fair, held at the Gilmore school house, on last Saturday evening for the benefit of Rev. Simpson, the sum of $52.00 was realized, which will pay up his salary at this, and Brooks Run appointments.

Spafford & Currier have their bark hauled and shipped, and have their jobbers at work skidding the logs.

W. H. Tanner has moved his family into the camp up Mill Run.

Hunting season being over we have very few casualities to chronicle, as far as the deer are concerned and none as far as the hunters. One of the B. & S., employees reports 16 deer and 2 men killed about Medix Run, by the hunters. Said it was dangerous to work in the woods with a log loader, as the bullets were whistling in all directions.

Wm. Mahon was down from Hulls and stayed over Sunday with his family.

A good many wells have gone dry in this vicinity and the people are hauling or carrying water a long ways, as the water in the creek is unfit to use for any purpose whatever. Wonder if the Board of Health or the fisheries commission or our lawmakers in the Legislature, will look after the matter at the coming session?

A good many of the farmers about here are going to do their annual butchering this week.

News like the weather is pretty dry here how.

Elmer Smith is on his annual assessment round.

NUFF SED.

SIZERVILLE.

Snow has come to stay.

Miss Maude Evans came over from Austin and spent Sunday with her folks at this place.

Mr. Floyd Minard has returned to our city after a well earned vacation to take up his position as operator.

Mr. Jos. Stonham and son David has left for Florida to take up a position as carpenter for Mr. Felt.

Mr. Silas Farrell from Hulls came over and spent Sunday with his folks, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Sizer.

Mr. W. D. Sprague and J. H. Evans were out hunting Wednesday. We have not seen any game yet.

Mr. Michael Kepthart aged 38 years was killed last Saturdy morning at 4:10 while walking track. Interment at Sizerville Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. E. S. Ling principal of Emporium schools was seen on our streets last Saturday.

Mrs. William Farrell who is employed as conductor for Goodyear Lumber Company is visiting his parents.

FINNINIKY FINNINIKIN.

If you desire to make your friend happy, present them a picture of your self mounted on those lovely calendar cards at Bair's studio.

The Line Drawn.

Ethel—What do you intend to give me for Christmas?

Bertie—Would a kiss answer?

Ethel (with sarcasm)—No, indeed! Mamma never allows me to accept valuable presents from gentlemen.

Vacancy.

There's Christmas smiling in the sky,
There's Christmas in the trees,
There's Christmas in the streets near by,
There's Christmas in the breeze.

It's Christmas, Christmas everywhere,
No matter where you look,
Save when you gaze with mild despair
Into your pocketbook.

—Washington Star.

Christmas Bills.

The Christmas bills
Give dad the chills;
He'll never climb
The heavenly hills
Nor wear the angels'
Wings an' frills
Because o' them
Same Christmas bills!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Don't Jump

to conclusions and think, because you have suffered so long from chronic PAIN, that it is incurable. Whether you call it rheumatism, neuralgia, backache, earache, toothache, headache, a sprain, indigestion or some internal trouble, of which you don't rightly know the nature, the surest and most reliable relief and cure is HAMLINS WIZARD OIL.

This medicine acts directly upon the nerves and blood vessels in such a way as to relieve inflammation, reduce swellings, and drive out the exact cause of trouble to which the pain is due. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Fully guaranteed.

For sale and recommended by
L. TAGGART.

Fight Will be Bitter.

Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. B. Beall, of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every sympton of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her." Guaranteed by L. Taggart Druggist. Price 50c, and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

Mothers, Be Careful.

Of the health of your children. Look out for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Stop them in time—One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy. Harmless and pleasant. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

The oil of kindness is enhanced by being carried in the ca nof courtesy.

Beware of Counterfeits.

"DeWitt's is the only genuine Witch Hazel Salve" writes J. L. Tucker, of Centre, Ala. "I have used it in my family for Piles, Cuts and Burns for years and can recommend it to be the best Salve on the market. Every family should keep it, as it is an invaluable household remedy, and should always be kept on hand for immediate use." Mrs. Samuel Gage, of North Bush, N Y., says: "I had a fever sore on my ankle for twenty years that the doctors could not cure. All salves and blood remedies proved worthless. I could not walk for over two years. Finally I was persuaded to try DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which has completely cured me. It is a wonderful relief." DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salves cures without leaving a scar. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Bonds, bondage and beasts of burden are all synonymous of debt.

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of pianoforte, has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Prices reasonable. 44-tf.

ATTENTION BOYS.

Notice is hereby given to the boys who broke the windows in the basement of Plank Road Hollow School House that they are given until January 7th, 1905 to call upon the Board and settle damages. Otherwise warrants will be placed in the hands of the proper officers.

FRED K. ZIMMER, President.
ATTEST:—
DELBERT TOWNER, Sec'y. 42-3t.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Emporium, Pa., Dec. 8th, 1904.

THE annual meeting of the stock-holders for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon.

T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

Holiday Annex
H. A. ZARPS & CO.

IN order to meet the increased demands of our numerous customers we have rented and stocked the store room, next door to JOHNSON & McNARNEY'S office, with a beautiful line of goods, especially selected for the Holiday Trade. During the rush incident to Xmas trade this new departure will afford the ladies an excellent opportunity to make their purchases. One of the features of the Annex will be several bargain counters. We can't fail to meet your wants at either store. Call early.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

NEXT DOOR TO
JOHNSON & McNARNEY'S
OFFICE

Greatest Cash Raising Sale in the History of Cameron County at

JASPER HARRIS'

Clothing Store

WHAT A CHANCE. DON'T MISS IT.

Entire Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Furnishings
All High Grade Merchandise at Great Reductions.

Sale Begins Saturday, Dec. 3, 1904,

Continuing Until Dec. 15th, 1904

We need cash and we need it quick. If there ever was a rare money saving, money making, opportunity to secure just what you want it is NOW. Reductions which seem rediculously and ruinously great, but we are forced to do it. We need $3,000 in clean, cold cash within the next 15 days. Don't compare the great CASH RAISING SALE with other sales, it is altogether different. High-grade merchandise going at unheard of prices. Bring this advertisement and make us prove our printed promises. Remember that the samples below are but a sample of hundreds of bargains that await you here. While in this vicinity can you match this? Come, don't delay.

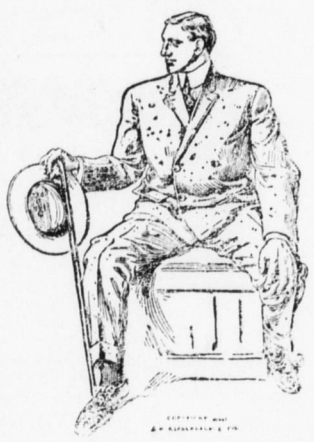
Men's Overcoats and Clothing.

$6 all-wool, Overcoats, black and blue, sale price	4.88
$10 Black Kersey Overcoats, sale price,	7.89
$13 Oxford Overcoats, Hand-tailored, with or without belt, sale price,	9.99
$18 Great Coat, Hand-tailored, guaranteed to give service, style and fit, sale price	14.75
$9 Youths Overcoats, black and blue, sale price	6.68
$7 Youths Overcoats, black Kersey, ages 16 to 20, sale price	4.75
$2.75 Boys' Reefers, age from 5 to 15, sale price,	1.99
$3.75 Boys' Overcoats, long cut with belt, sale price	2.90
$7 Men's Suits, all-wool, cashmere, in light or dark shades	5.00
$10 Men's all-wool fine Cheviot suits, sale price	7.99
$10 Blue Serge, newest style, sale price,	7.75
$12 High Grade, Suits, three or four buttons, sale price	9.50
$14 Men's all-wool Thiblts, Hand-tailored, sale price	10.75
$6 Youth's Suits, sizes from 16 to 19, sale price,	4.69
$7 All-wool Youths Suits in black and mixed goods sale price	5.35
$9 Worsted Suits in light and dark shades, sale price	6.75
$1.75 Boys' Suits, black and blue	1.25
$2.75 Boys' Suits, black Shongets, sale price	2.12
$3.50 Boys Suits in light and dark shades, sale price,	2.70
$4.50 Boys' two-piece Suits, Norfolks, sale price	3.45
$5.00 Boy's three-piece Suits in light and dark shades at	3.75
50c Men's Fleeced lined Shirts or Drawers	39c
$1.00 Men's all-wool Shirt or Drawers	79c
$1.25 Men's all-wool Shirt or Drawers	99c
50c Over Shirts, sale price	39c
50c Over Shirts, black and white stripes,	39c
50c Over Shirts, black satin,	39c
50c Dress Shirts,	39c
$1.00 Men's Dress Shirts, "Monarch"	79c
$1.00 Men's Dress Shirts, "Silver,"	79c
25c Boys' Fleece-lined Shirts or Drawers	19c
50c Boys' Dress Shirts,	38c
50c Men's all-wool, heavy Socks,	39c
25c Men's all-wool Cashmere	19c
50c Men's Soft Hats, sale price	39c
$1.00 Men's Soft Hats, sale price,	79c
$1.50 Men's Black Fedora	1.19
$2.00 Men's Black Fedora	1.44
$2.50 Men's Black or Brown Fedora	1.99
$2.00 Men's Black Derby	1.44
$2.50 Men's Black Derby	1.99
$3.00 Men's Black Derby	2.25
50c Men's Caps, sale price	39c
25c Men's Caps, sale price	19c
50c Boys' Caps, sale price	39c
25c Boys' Caps, sale price	19c

Neckwear, Pants, Shoes

25c Four in Hand	19c
25c String Tie	19c
50c Four in Hand	39c
50c Puffs	39c
25c Bowes	17c
$1.00 Men's Work Pants	79c
$1.50 Men's Work Pants	1.19
$2.00 All-wool Pants	1.38
$3.50 Fine Worsted Pants	2.90
$1.00 Youths' Pants	79c
$1.50 Youths' Pants	1.15
25c Boys' Knee Pants	19c
50c Boys' Knee Pants	39c
$1.25 Men's Shoes, Lace or Congress	99c
$1.50 Heavy Work Shoes	1.19
$2.50 Men's Calf Shoes	1.98
$3.50 Box Calf or Patent Leather	2.95
$4.00 Patent Colt Shoes	3.25
$1.00 Boys' Shoe	88c
$1.25 Boys' Shoes	99c
$1.75 Boys' Shoes	1.50

Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Cases and Umbrellas, Sold at a Great Reduction



All Goods as Represented

I guarantee the above to be just as advertised. Come and see for yourself. Seeing is believing. Come and investigate. We need the money. Public and patrons remember this sale opens Saturday, December 3rd and it will continue for FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY. Every value given is bonafide. Its the chance of your lifetime, to lay in a supply for a whole year. First come, first served. Come early and avoid the rush.

Remember the Place

Jasper Harris, the People's Clothier,

Opposite Post-Office, **Emporium, Pa.**

THE OLD FAITH.

"Thus saith the Lord: Stand ye in the ways and see, and look for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."—Jeremiah 6:16.

As a man who is travel weary, as a man who is travel worn,
Who carries anew the galling loads he over the road has borne,
Who carries anew each burden when counting them o'er alone,
While trudging his way through bog and fen and stumbling on bruising stone,
As a man who is travel weary remembers the first fair way
So a man goes back to the simple faith that was all his own one day.

The simple faith he cherished; the faith in the grass and sky,
The faith that he held in innocence with never a doubting "Why?"—
When valley and hill and forest and everything that is
Was wondrously rich with a breathing truth, and all of that truth was his;
When twilight and dawn were peaceful, and his were the dreaming stars—
The faith that he held unconsciously ere ever his soul had scars.

As a man who is travel weary, he stands on a lonely height,
And longingly looks at the stretching way that ends in the fading light,
And yearns for the pleasant pathways as once he sought out their end—
The faith that he held in an honest hold as one does a faithful friend.
He turns to the unforgotten, the years when he wrought no wrong,
And seeks for the faith that once was his—all simple and sweet and strong.

—W. D. N., in Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE INITIATION

By BELLE MANIATES

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

HELEN WHITE, most becomingly gowned, came into the music room after dinner, shaded the lights, turned on the gas logs and arranged the music on the piano.

"Nell, I see you are making elaborate preparations to receive callers," said her brother Fred, banteringly. "I am sorry to convey to you the disappointing intelligence that there is no prospect of your receiving a call to-night—that is, from a man. All the men you know are otherwise engaged."

Helen's face fell perceptibly.

"Oh, Fred, what is going on?"

"Can't tell you."

"Stag?"

"Nell," he laughed, putting on his outer coat and taking a cap from his pocket, "you always ask too many questions. Would it give you a ray of comfort if I told you it was purely stag?"

But Helen swept from the room without condescending to speak further on the subject. Fred was surely the most provoking of brothers. He was so mean about introducing her to the "new man," Wendell Lane, who was a friend of Fred's. He was not a society man, so she had no prospect of meeting him at dances. He was extremely good looking and so desirable in every way, but Fred had stubbornly refused all her entreaties to bring him to the house.

"He doesn't care for girls—sensible fellow—and besides you've turned down hard two or three of my friends whom I have introduced to you."

"I wonder what's on to-night!" she thought, going to the library window and flattening her face against the pane. Through the dusky gloom she discerned Fred's vanishing figure faintly outlined. He wasn't going toward the street, but across the lawn.

"To the stable!" she thought. "And the cap! He only wears that when he drives or goes on 'expeditions.' Perhaps he is only going for a drive with some other man and said that about no one's calling to tease me."

She hoped devoutly that some one would call. The time was so propitious. Her father and mother were away on a journey and now Fred out for the evening. She did everything she could think of to pass away the time of that awful interval from seven to eight—the hour of suspense. She read the evening paper, played the piano abstractedly with her foot on the soft pedal that she might hear the doorbell. Finally she went upstairs to see what her little brother Tom was doing. She found him putting on his coat and hat.

"Why, Tom, where the you going?"

"Out with some fellows. Mother said I might have one night out, you know."

"Yes. Everyone is having a 'night out' but me," said his sister, with a mirthless laugh.

"Well, I guess Fred'll be back soon," said Tom, consolingly.

"What makes you think so?" she asked, curiously.

"You just look in the den and you'll see," he replied, with a chuckle.

Helen quickly sought Fred's den and gazed in consternation at the preparations and supplies for a spread that she encountered.

"The plot thickens!" she thought, following Tom down stairs. He went out the front door and from the window she saw him, too, cross the lawn and go in the direction of the barn.

"Well," she exclaimed to herself, "the whole White family seem to be drawn barnward. I think I had best follow suit."

She sat down for a few minutes to plot and ponder. Fred had evidently planned a sub rosa feast, else he'd have asked her to help in the preparations. He probably counted on returning after her retiring hour, which was early when there were no callers. It occurred to her that he was going to drive first. Well, she could prove or disprove that suspicion right away.

She stole out across the lawn, down the graveled walk, around the curve and out to the stable which was at considerable distance from the house. It was entirely deserted. She had a key with her and easily found a lantern in the carriage-room. Investigation showed her that the team of dapple grays were quietly resting, as was Fred's own horse.

She locked the door and extinguished the lantern. When she came out she was startled to see three or four men come out of the old root cellar. She drew back into the shadows with palpitating heart and felt quite faint from fear until, as the men passed, she recognized Fred's voice. Then her fear was superseded by curiosity and excitement. She felt that she was on the track of the mystery.

As soon as the figures had disappeared from sight she relighted the lantern and sought the cellar. The door was partially open and a faint streak of light shone out. She looked in. Lying on a pile of lumber was a man, bound hand and foot, gagged and blindfolded.

Again terror seized her and she was about to flee when she recognized the form as that of Wendell Lane. In an instant she had removed the gag from his mouth and the bandage from his eyes.

"Isn't this Miss White?" he asked. "You'll pardon my not rising. I am—"

"Mr. Lane," she replied. "But how can I cut these cords. I cannot untie them."

"There's a knife in my pocket."

Helen soon severed the stout cords that bound him and he was on his feet.

"Quick!" he exclaimed. "Let's get away before they come back!"

Leaving the lantern they sped away in the darkness, not pausing until out of range of the cellar.

"Do tell me why you were in there and bound so cruelly."

He laughed.

"I have recently joined the club of which your brother is a member, and they were initiating me to-night. They took me in that place, telling me it was the vault of the cemetery, and I almost believed them. This was only the preliminary to several pleasant things they had in store for me."

"Oh, what a good one on them!" cried Helen, ecstatically. "Fred thinks he is so 'foxy.' He has a banquet spread out in his den for you all. Won't you come up to the house. We'll make way with the 'eats.'"

"Indeed I will!" was his hearty rejoinder. When they reached the house and enjoyed a friendly chat, he suddenly exclaimed:

"When they come back and find me missing they'll get out a search warrant. Won't they come here?"

"Oh, no! Fred will never look for you here!" declared Helen, confidently.

"Why not?"

She blushed a little but frankly told him how she had tried in vain to prevail upon her brother to bring him to the house. Presently they adjourned to the den and Wendell made caviar sandwiches and opened olives while Helen made the coffee.

As they were enjoying a cozy little meal they heard the outer door open.

"Fred!" cried Wendell, in consternation.

"No," said Helen, listening, "its Tom!"

"Come up here, dear!" she called. "This is Mr. Lane, Tom. You can sit down and have luncheon with us, if you like."

"Oh, Helen!" cried the lad in a tone of wild excitement. "I've got more to tell you. You see I belong to a secret society and we were going to meet at the root cellar. I got there first and I saw some men carrying another man in there and he was tied and gagged. The men went away and left him and I ran and got our fellows all together, and we thought it was a murder, so we went and told the men in the grocery and they got a policeman and all went to the root cellar, but the man wasn't there. They found the rope and the gags, though. They are going to find out all about it."

Wendell and Helen listened to this recital with delighted interest and at its close gave vent to laughter.

"Well, 'taint no laughing matter," said Tom, indignantly.

"You'll think it is when we tell you," assured Helen. "Tom never tells anything," she explained to Wendell.

"I'd never tell anything Helen told me not to; she's a brick," declared Tom.

"I think so, too," agreed Wendell, and he proceeded to relate the circumstances of the initiation to Tom, who highly appreciated the situation.

"I really think you had better go, now," advised Helen to Wendell. "Fred may be coming any minute now."

"And may I come soon—to-morrow night?" he asked, earnestly, as he was taking leave.

Later, Helen, locked in her room, laughed softly to hear her brother and his companions go into the den and give exclamation of regret and consternation.

"Fred," she said, languidly, at breakfast the next morning, "Tom and I got hungry last night and we found such lots of delicacies in your den!"

But Fred was cross and irresponsive. That evening when he came home he was dumbfounded to find Wendell there chatting away and on friendly terms with Helen.

"Where did you two meet?" he asked, bluntly.

"Oh, Mr. Lane introduced himself to me one time when we were thrown into each others society," she said, demurely, and Tom didn't even smile.

Drought Costs Big Sum.

Weather can often be reduced to figures. The last Australian drought was calculated to have cost sheep-farmers the enormous sum of twenty-five millions, and the rain which followed it to have been worth half a million an inch. A day's rain in midsummer has cost the Midlands nearly £100,000. At the same time compensating advantages will be derived by other industries.—London Tit-Bits.

Should Be Easy to Distinguish.

Dogfish are being substituted for whitefish in the New York market. We should think the purchaser could tell them by the bark.

Who is Your Clothier?

If it's R. SEGER & CO,. you are getting the right kind of merchandise. There is no small or grand deception practiced in their store. Sustained success demonstrates that there is "growth in truth" in the retailing of

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. SEGER & CO.

Good Cedar Shingles

WILL KEEP OUT THE RAIN. WE HAVE THEM IN ALL GRADES.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

34tf

C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY
General Merchandise.
STORE ON THE "RIALTO."

Summer Dress Goods

Our line of Summer Dress Goods is selling remarkably fast, considering the cold weather we have had and we have a good assortment left that are selling rapidly. Do not wait until the best pieces are picked out before looking them over.

White Goods

Our stock is complete of White Goods, such as Persian Lawns, India Linens, Nain Sooks, Dimities, etc. Prices from 12c to 50c.

Trimmings

Everything in Trimmings, such as Val-Laces, Allover Laces, Swiss Embroideries, etc., from 15c to $1.00 per yard.

Ladies' Wrappers

We have just the Wrapper for hot weather, with low neck and short sleeves, made from calico to best quality percale, in all styles and colors; prices from $1.00 to $2.00 each.

McCALL PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢ NONE HIGHER

We have about one thousand patterns in stock, about one fourth the patterns they cut, and if we do not have the pattern you want, we can get it for you in three or four days. We send orders every day; 10c and 15c. None higher.

Ladies' Fancy Hose

A complete line of Ladies Fancy Hose. Do not forget to look at them while in our store; prices 25c to 50c per pair.

Demorest SEWING MACHINES

We are agents for the famous Demorest Sewing Machines; once used, always used. Prices from $19.50 to $30.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

For Bill Heads,

Letter Heads,

Fine Commercial

Job Work of All Kinds,

Get Our Figures.

NEWS OF THE WAR IN FAR EAST

TWO FORTS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—Official dispatches received here indicate that the Japanese are falling back below Sintsintin, where for several days they had apparently been attempting a turning movement. After four days of tolerably severe but unsuccessful fighting, they are now retiring, with the Russians in pursuit.

The Russian consul at Che Foo telegraphs that the Japanese captured two forts in the storming operations against Port Arthur on November 29, but the news is not confirmed from any other quarter. The consul says the Japanese losses were enormous.

The authorities of St. Petersburg have decided to grant $50,000 to the defenders of Port Arthur and their families.

Tokio, Dec. 1.—Imperial headquarters made the following announcement last night:

"Our force operating against 203 Meter Hill advanced at 10 o'clock today from trenches already captured near the summit of the hill and are now struggling for the southeastern portion of the fort on the summit. A fierce battle was still in progress at 7 o'clock."

The Japanese have captured and now hold 203 Metre Hill.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER AT PORT ARTHUR.

London, Dec. 2.—The correspondent at Che Foo of the Daily Telegraph says that the attack on 203 Metre Hill resulted in heavy losses to the Japanese stormers. Simultaneously with this assault men of the Ninth and Eleventh divisions advanced and menaced the Rihlung and Kekwan forts. It is stated that within the last 24 hours the Japanese casualties have totaled 15,000, and it is asserted that the attacks have been planned to continue until December 10, when, it is hoped, the capture of Port Arthur will be completed.

RUSSIANS CONCEDE THAT PORT ARTHUR MUST FALL

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—With the confirmation of the news that the Japanese have occupied 203 Metre Hill and the report that the Russians unsuccessfully attempted its recaptpre, officials at the war office are beginning to prepare themselves for the inevitable. Golden Hill and Liaoti Hill are higher and dominate 203 Metre Hill, but the officials say that if the Japanese succeed in mounting heavy guns upon the latter it probably will be only a question of days or weeks before the fortress falls. Still, there is not the slightest idea among Gen. Stoessel's friends that he will surrender.

The ships in the harbor, it can be stated on high authority, are in no condition to attempt to break through the investing squadron. The guns of the warships were long ago landed, and the marines and sailors have been participating in the land defence. Some of the ships also have been injured by shells.

Mukden, Dec. 3.—From 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon until late last night sounds of a rapid cannonade were heard on the Russian southwest front, such as has not been experienced here for a long time, but no excitement has been caused by the incident. Gen. Rennenkampff, with his cavalry, is following the retreating Japanese, giving them no time to occupy a position. It seems that the Japanese in attempting to seize Russian positions recently, so extended themselves as to deplete their reserves.

London, Dec. 3.—The possibility of Russia trying to send her Black Sea fleet to the far east strongly engages the attention of England in view of the complications which would result if such an attempt were made. At the beginning of the war Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, questioned Foreign Minister Lansdowne on the subject and received the most formal assurances that Great Britain would oppose any attempt of the Black Sea fleet to pass into the Mediterranean.

ON A CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Detroit's Sheriff-elect Is Indicted by a Federal Grand Jury.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1.—County Coroner John D. Hoffman, sheriff-elect of Wayne county, was arrested Wednesday by a United States deputy marshal on an indictment charging him with using the United States mails to further a scheme to defraud the state, just as he was leaving the police court, where he had been bound over for trial on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses by means of charging the investigation in the death of Mrs. Josephine Summers to the state when she was a resident of this city. The federal grand jury returned the indictment against him. The grand jury found that Mrs. Josephine Summers, on the investigation of whose death the police court case is also based, was a resident of this city and that therefore the coroner was not entitled to collect fees from the state for conducting the inquest into her death.

A Great Drouth In Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 1.—Drouth in central Kentucky is the worst in the history of the state. Pasture lands that have been in grass 20 years will have to be resown, even the roots being parched. Creeks, ponds and wells are drying up and stock is cut down to one drink of water in 24 hours in many sections. Railroads and farmers are buying water at city waterworks and hauling it miles. The Lexington reservoir is practically inexhaustible and affords the only hope about Lexington. The big blue grass stock farms are in dire straits.

SCHMELZ & CO.'S

Sluice Pipe.

IMPROVE YOUR ROADS with STEEL and WOOD SLUICING

The Steel pipe is made of cold rolled, heavy sheet steel, rivited so at to leave it smooth inside. The pipe is covered with a preparation that makes it rust proof. The wood pipe is made of staves matched and grouved, bound with heavy iron bands, treated chemically against rust and coated with a preparation that will stand climate and will practicaly exclude moisture. The entire length is of even diameter. Obstructions will not lodge in it. Manufactured in all sizes up to SIXTY INCHES.

Write for catalogue and prices, or a postal card will bring to you a representative with samples of our goods.

What are Sluice Pipes Used For?

They are used on roads and highways to convey water under the road bed from streams and ditches to keep the road bed dry and prevent washouts in heavy rains and showers.

Schmelz & Co.,
Coudersport, Pa.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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CASNOW & Co.

OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Madam French Female Pills. Dean's

A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free.

UNITED MEDICAL CO., BOX 74, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson.

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

PILES RUDY'S PILE Suppository

A cure guaranteed if you use

D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. M. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 Cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS,

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. $1.00 per box.

Sold by R. C. Dodson, druggist.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Pennsylvania
RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD DIVISION.

In effect May 29, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

10 A. M.—Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6 00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

5:25 P. M. (Emporium Junction) daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:32 p. m.; New York, 10:23 p. m.; Baltimore, 7:30 p. m.; Washington, 8:35, p. m. Vestibuled Parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

20 P. M.—daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.23 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M, Baltimore, 2:20 A. M. Washington, 3:30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

30 P. M.—Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.17 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 7.15 A. M., Washington 8.30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:15 A. M. (Emporium Junction), daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:32 a. m.; New York, 9:33 a. m., week days; (10:38 Sundays); Baltimore, 7:25 a. m.; Washington, 8:46 a. m. Vestibuled Buffet Sleeping Cars and Passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

8:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—daily for Erie, Ridgway, and week days for DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 30 A. M.—Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

2 23 P. M.—Week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

RIDGWAY AND CLEARFIELD R. R. CONNECTIONS.
(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD		
P. M	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	9 00	4 02	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 45
.....	9 50	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	4 05	11 05
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	.....	3 23	10 35
....	11 13	5 53	....St. Marys...	.....	2 35	9 53
8 20	11 05	5 55	.....Kane.....	12 25	3 00	8 25
8 36	11.23	6 13	....Wilcox.....	12 02	2 40	8 04
8 48	11 43	6 25	..Johnsonburg..	11 47	2 28	7 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 05	12 05	6 50	...Ridgway,....	9 20	2 10	7 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 15	12 15	7 01	..Mill Haven...	9 09	1 58	7 20
4 25	12 24	7 10	.. Croyland....	9 00	1 49	7 09
.....	12 28	7 15	..Shorts Mills..	8 55	.....	7 35
4 34	12 32	7 19	...Blue Rock...	8 51	1 40	7 01
4 38	12 35	7 23	.....Carrier.....	8 47	1 37	6 57
4 48	12 45	7 32	.Brockwayville.	8 37	1 27	6 47
4 53	12 50	7 37	..Lanes Mills..	8 34	1 23	6 43
4 57	.....	7 41	..McMinns Sm't.	8 30	.....	6 38
5 01	1 00	7 45	.Harveys Run..	8 25	1 15	6 35
5 05	1 05	7 50	..Falls Creek...	8 20	1 10	6 30
5 20	1 25	8 03	.....DuBois.....	8 08	12 55	6 10
5 10	1 15	7 55	..Falls Creek...	6 53	1 15	6 30
5 27	1 29	8 08	.Reynoldsville..	6 39	12 52	6 15
6 00	1 56	8 35	...Brookville...	6 05	12 24	5 39
6 45	2 38	9 20	.New Bethlehem	.....	11 44	4 50
7 25	3 20	10 00	....Red Bank....	.....	11 05	4 05
10 10	5 30	12 35	.....Pittsburg....	.....	9 00	1 30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Leave Emporium Junction for Port Allegany, Olean, Arcade, East Aurora and Buffalo.

Train No. 107, daily,.....4:05 A. M.
Train No. 115, daily,.....4:15 P. M.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating, Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Train No. 101, week days,.....8:25 A. M.
Train No. 103, week days.....1:35 P. M.

Train No. 103 will connect at Olean with Chautauqua Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca, Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

EASTBOUND.

STATIONS.	109	113	101	105	107	951
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P. M	A. M.
Pittsburg,..Lv.	.....	†6 15	†9 00	†130	*505	‡ 9 00
Red Bank,.....	.....	9 30	11 05	4 05	7 55	11 10
Lawsonham,..	.....	9 47	‡1118	4 18	8 07	11 23
New Bethle'm..	.....	10 20	11 44	4 50	8 37	11 55
Brookville,....	†6 05	11 10	12 24	5 39	9 22	12 41
Reynoldsville,.	6 39	11 42	12 52	6 15	9 50	1 14
Falls Creek....	6 53	11 57	1 15	6 30	1005	1 29
DuBois,.....	7 00	†12 05	1 25	6 40	1015	‡ 1 35
Sabula,.....	7 12	.....	1 37	6 53		
Pennfield,.....	7 30	.....	1 55	7 15		
Bennezette,....	8 04	.....	2 29	7 47		
Driftwood,..... via P. & E. Div	†8 40	.....	†3 05	8 20		
Driftwood.. Lv.	†9 50	.....	†3 45			
Emporium, Ar.	†10 30	.....	†4 10			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M.

WESTBOUND.

STATIONS.	108	106	102	114	110	952
Via P. & E. Div	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Emporium, Lv.	.....	.....	†8 10	.....	†3 20	.....
Driftwood, Ar..	.....	.....	†9 04	.....	†4 00	.....
Via L. G. Div						
Driftwood, Lv.	.....	†5 50	†1110	.....	†5 50	.....
Bennezette,....	.....	6 25	11 45	.....	6 25	.....
Pennfield,.....	.....	7 00	12 20	.....	7 04	.....
Sabula,.....	.....	7 18	12 39	.....	7 23	.....
DuBois,.....	*6 05	7 30	12 55	†5 00	7 35	‡4 10
Falls Creek....	6 12	7 55	1 15	5 10	7 42	4 17
Reynoldsville,..	6 30	8 08	1 29	5 27	7 58	4 30
Brookville.	7 05	8 35	1 56	6 00	†8 30	5 00
New Bethle'm.	7 51	9 20	2 38	6 45	.....	5 45
Lawsonham,..	8 21	9 47	†3 06	7 14	.....	6 18
Red Bank,Ar..	8 35	10 00	3 20	7 25	.....	6 30
Pittsburg, Ar...	*11 15	†1235	†5 30	†1010	.....	‡9 30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. Flag Stop.

On Sunday only train leaves Driftwood 8:20 a. m., arrives at DuBois, 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves DuBois, 2:00 p. m.; arrives at Driftwood, 6:40 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

For Time Tables and further information, apply to Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Pass'gr Traffic Mgr.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

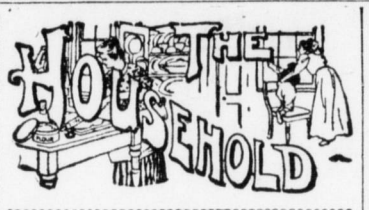
If You

are not familiar with the excellence of the

Cameron County Press

as a FAMILY newspaper, why not subscribe for it now. We are certain that you will be pleased. The cost is nominal,

$1.50 Per Year.



A DAINTY XMAS CALENDAR.

Pretty Home-Made Present That Will Be Acceptable to Anyone Receiving It.

The Christmas calendar here illustrated may be done in pen and ink or pyrography. It is also very pretty done with holly in place of the mistletoe and is one of the hundreds of acceptable little gifts that may be made by either the children or grown-up in the home during the early winter evenings, and be quite as acceptable to the recipient as a more expensive trifle purchased ready made.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

RULES FOR GOOD HEALTH.

1. Be regular in your habits.
2. If possible, go to bed at the same hour every night.
3. Rise in the morning soon after you are awake.
4. A sponge bath of cold or tepid water should be followed by friction with towel or hand.
5. Eat plain food.
6. Begin your morning meal with fruit.
7. Don't go to work immediately after eating.
8. It is safer to filter and boil drinking water.
9. Exercise in open air whenever the weather permits.
10. Keep the feet comfortable and well protected.
11. See that your sleeping rooms and living rooms are well ventilated. Sleep with your window open and door shut.
12. Brush your teeth at least twice a day, night and morning; better do so after every meal.
13. Don't worry; it interferes with the healthful action of the stomach.
14. You must have interesting occupation in vigorous old age. Continue to keep the brain active. Rest means rust.

Bad News for Loving Girls.

It is a well-known fact that resting the cheek in the warm palm of the hand rapidly assists the fading of that cheek; but a doctor declares that this injury is not so rapid as that suffered by repeated kisses. The warm lips of another, it appears, create sad havoc on a fresh, rosy cheek and red lips when pressed there to often.

BACK TO THE CHEMISE.

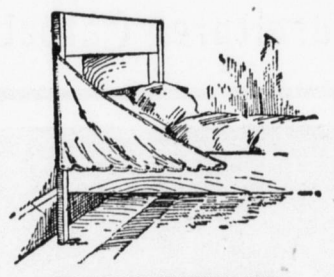
Paris Has at Last Abandoned the Corset-Cover in Its Favor.

Paris has dropped the corset cover as abruptly as the nondescript little garment was taken up and not a single trousseau of the hundreds made for wealthy or titled autumn brides includes one. Women of fashion who were permitted to feast their eyes on the truly royal outfit of Mlle. Anna Massena d'Essling de Rivoli, recently married to the ambitious young marquis of Albufera, looked in vain for the abbreviated waist long regarded as an indispensable adjunct to stays. Instead, they saw stocks of wondrous chemises, each prettier than its predecessor, on which nimble fingers plainly had lavished unusual beauty to insure their welcome. As the bridegroom is a Bonaparte, a great-grand-grandson of the Lucien of that name, and as the bride derives her ancestry from several of the oldest families in the imperialist nobility, being a great-grandniece of Massena, it may be supposed the lingerie was designed with an eye to the newest fashion. The Tuxedo set doubtless will cling to the corset cover for awhile, but it must yield in the end—the chemise has come to its own again.

PROTECTING CHILD'S BED.

How the Little One May Be Given Fresh Air Without Danger of Drafts.

The illustration shows a device for keeping the air from an open window from blowing upon the heads of sleeping children, and also for keeping restless little sleepers from falling out of bed, says the Rural New Yorker. A triangular piece of cloth is tacked



TO PROTECT THE BABY.

with round-headed brass tacks to the side of the bed. The upper corner has a ring to go over a brass hook in the head-board. During the day this piece of cloth can be folded in under the mattress. If made of some pretty material and neatly bound, this addition to the bed's furnishings will not look at all unattractive, if left in place during the day.

LITTLE HINTS.

The front panel is quite the newest thing in skirts.

Most of the small hats are tricornes or boat-shaped turbans.

The crown is quite distinct from the brim in the new turbans.

Tulle is one of the latest trimming ideas and is used in great quantities.

Coq de roche is most effective as a relief note with gray-green and brown.

Not for years has the separate wrap been such an important feature of dress.

Ribbon of two contrasting shades is very smart for trimming tailor hats.

Lots of fire brown and spinach green will be exploited in panne velvet and net.

OFFICIAL CUP OF COFFEE.

Proper Method of Brewing the Beverage to Be Determined in Washington.

By direction of the secretary of agriculture the bureau of plant industry is to take up at once experiments to determine the best manner in which to brew a cup of coffee. To this end, says a Washington report, F. L. Lewton, a specially trained expert, has been engaged. The view of the department is that a cup of coffee is good because of the manner in which it is brewed, rather than from the quality of the bean from which the beverage is made. It will be appreciated by all persons acquainted with the art and mystery of coffee-making that various conditions, apparently trivial in themselves, have to be taken into consideration in producing the beverage.

For instance, in the process of roasting the beans may be more or less damaged by being under or over done, and the flavor of the coffee thus impaired to a corresponding degree. Hence the necessity for ideal conditions in roasting. Again, the effects of water at various temperatures upon the ground coffee and the proper period for infusion will, for the first time in the history of coffee-making, be thoroughly and accurately ascertained.

The retention of caffeine, the active principle of coffee, to which it owes its stimulating effects, and the elimination of the caffeotannic and caffeic acids, which are not only injurious to health, but communicate an unpleasant, bitter taste to the beverage, will be, of course, the principal objects.

MURMURS FROM GROUND.

Strange Sounds Heard for Many Centuries on the Red Sea Borders.

A singular phenomenon occurs on the borders of the Red sea to a place called Nakous, where intermittent underground sounds have been heard for an unknown number of centuries. It is situated about half a mile distant from the shore, whence a long reach of sand ascends rapidly to a height of 300 feet. This reach is about 800 feet wide and resembles an amphitheater, being walled by low rocks.

The sounds coming up from the ground at this place recur at intervals of about an hour. They at first resemble a low murmur, but ere long there is heard a loud knocking, somewhat like the strokes of a bell and which at the end of about five minutes becomes so strong as to agitate the sand. The explanation of this curious phenomenon given by the Arabs is that there is a convent under the ground here and that these monks ring for prayers. So they call it Nakous, which means a bell.

The Arabs affirm that the noise so frightens their camels when they hear it as to render them furious. Philosophers attribute the sound to suppressed volcanic action—probably to the bubbling of gas or vapor underground.

Her Mistake.

"Mamma," said a little West side girl yesterday morning, "I can't go to school to-day. My tooth is achin' awful."

"All right, Lucy," said her mother, "get your jacket and I'll take you to a dentist and have the tooth pulled."

The child hesitated a moment and then said: "Oh, mamma, I made a mistake. It ain't my tooth—it's my head that's achin'."—Kansas City Times.

A Teacher's Testimony.

Hinton, Ky., Nov. 28 (Special)—It has long been claimed that Diabetes is incurable, but Mr. E. J. Thompson, teacher in the Hinton school, has pleasing evidence to the contrary. Mr. Thompson had Diabetes. He took Dodd's Kidney Pills and is cured. In a statement he makes regarding his cure Mr. Thompson says:

"I was troubled with my kidneys for more than two years and was treated by two of the best doctors in this part of the state. They claimed I had Diabetes and there was little to be done for me. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and what they did for me was wonderful. It is entirely owing to Dodd's Kidney Pills that I am now enjoying good health."

Many doctors still maintain that Diabetes is incurable. But Diabetes is a kidney disease and the kidney disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure has yet to be discovered.

The Russian brand of patriotism may be judged from the fact that about half the population would leave the country if they could get safely over the border. —Philadelphia Ledger.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap—The Standard of Every Nation of the Earth.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Good advice is well enough in its way, but a hungry man can't make a satisfactory meal of it.—Chicago Daily News.

Lowest Rates Ever Made to Florida, For Midwinter Exposition and South Florida Fair, Tampa, Fla. Tickets will be sold beginning November 15th, 1904, with final limit of 21 days. See that your ticket reads via Seaboard Air Line Railway, the shortest and best route to and through Florida.

Society is the mother of convention, and quite often deserves its child.—Chicago Journal.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Oiliness is not holiness.—Chicago Tribune.

CELERY KING NATURE'S CURE

Don't suffer with sick-headache and don't take headache powders. To cure headache the cause must be removed. Celery King, the tonic-laxative, cures headache. It removes the cause and prevents its return.

Don't Don't Don't

APPROVED WAYS OF DRESSING THE HAIR.

For the first time in this generation it is the fashion to study the contour of the head and modeling of the face and to adapt the hairdressing to bring out artistic effects. So women with individuality of mind or beauty are originating styles of coiffures, or imitating those of early periods that suit their outline.

Usually the effects striven for are simple, and almost invariably paintable—that is, with an artistic expression that would be beautiful in a picture forever, regardless of modes. The affectedly picturesque is still as bad form as it has been for several years past, when there was only one smart conventional style of hairdressing for women of all types and ages.

You may look like a Burne-Jones picture, if you want your hair to be in a fluffy knot; but you must look exactly like one, not like a poor copy made by an amateur student. You may even have curls floating down from a chignon, with a garland of maidenly innocence circling your brow; but you must be young, ingenue and of the Empress Eugenie type if you attempt it and don't want to look like a Thackeray caricature of "Vanity Fair" ladies.

You may do your hair as plainly as that of the loveliest Carlo Dolci Madonna or puffed out over your ears if you are of a slender type; but you must look authentic, as though you were signed and remarque, not a French poster or German chromo.

The way to look genuine is to think out your coiffure, to select the style with the aid of the mirror, not to decide that a certain parting or puff or twist is pretty and so adorn your head without regard to its harmony with your type of beauty or plainness.

The illustration shows a number of styles of hair dressing adapted to as many different styles of feminine beauty, but it is for each individual woman to choose that which suits her best.

Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your **Vegetable Compound** cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, MISS EASY WHITTAKER, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga."

No physician in the world has had such a training or such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills as Mrs. Pinkham. In her office at Lynn, Mass., she is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own trouble who will not take the pains to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free.

A letter from another woman showing what was accomplished in her case by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I am so grateful to you for the help **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has given me that I deem it but a small return to write you an expression of my experience.

"Many years suffering with weakness, inflammation, and a broken down system, made me more anxious to die than live, but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** soon restored my lost strength. Taking the medicine only two weeks produced a radical change, and two months restored me to perfect health. I am now a changed woman, and my friends wonder at the change, it is so marvellous. Sincerely yours, MISS MATTIE HENRY, 429 Green St., Danville, Va."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

YOU CAN BUY A HOME IN MISSOURI FOR WHAT THE RENT costs you in your own State. **Send for List of Bargains** in Farms, Orchard, Timber and Grazing Land. **The Home of the Big Red Apple, Corn, Clover and Wheat. Special Bargains** in large tracts of fine Pine and Oak Timber Land. Come direct or write us and save agent's commission. **ARTHUR BROS. & HODGES, Salem, Dent County, Missouri.**

WE WANT YOUR NAME and will send you prospectus and full particulars of NINE SUCCESSFUL GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC AND QUICKSILVER Mining Companies, if you will send us your name and address. Mining Maps Free. ARBUCKLE-GOODE COMMISSION CO., 325 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

MIXED FARMING WHEAT RAISING RANCHING

Three great pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the **FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada** this year.

Magnificent climate—farmers plowing in their shirt sleeves in the middle of November.

"All are bound to be more than pleased with the final results of the past season's harvests."—*Extract.*

Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance—schools, churches, markets convenient.

Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, OTTAWA, CANADA; or to **H. M. WILLIAMS,** Law Bldg., Toledo, Ohio. Authorized Canadian Government Agent. *Please say where you saw this advertisement.*

KANSAS LANDS

Offer the BEST proposition on the market to-day, either for a home or for an investment, and the man who buys will double his money in the next five years. **I HAVE OVER ONE MILLION ACRES** of the choicest Lands in the State, from **$2.50** to **$50.00** per acre. Send for Booklet on Kansas. Liberal Terms to all. WRITE AT ONCE. **A. B. KIRK, THE LAND AGENT, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.**

Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the

best territory in this country

for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at DUBUQUE, IOWA, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12."

J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

"THE ONLY WAY" BETWEEN CHICAGO ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY AND PEORIA

Handsomest, most luxurious trains in the world; completely rock-ballasted roadbed, no dust, no dirt, no smoke, no cinders.

THE ALTON'S 1905 GYPSY GIRL ART CALENDAR

Copyright, 1904, by the Chicago & Alton Railway Co.

Sequel to the famous "Fencing" and "Cow-Boy" Girl Art Calendars.

FIVE SHEETS, EACH 10 X 15 INCHES

SEND 25 CTS.

with name of publication in which you read this advertisement, to GEO. J. CHARLTON, General Passenger Agent, Chicago & Alton Railway, Lock Box 618, CHICAGO, ILL., and get the handsomest calendar of the year. Four graceful poses in colors, unmarred by advertisements and ready for framing.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS **ELECTROTYPES**

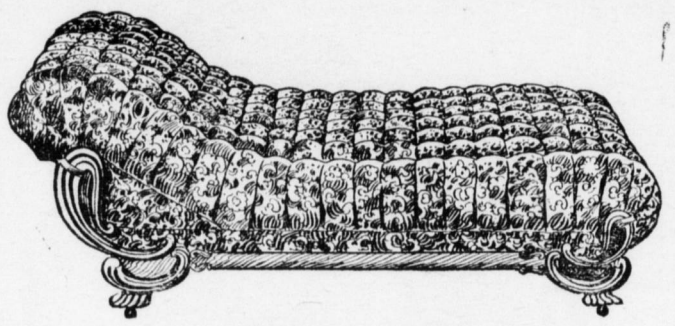
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 73 W. Adams St., Chicago

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A. N. K.—C 2030

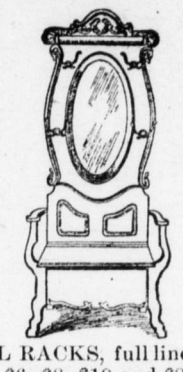
PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO. Unionville, Missouri.

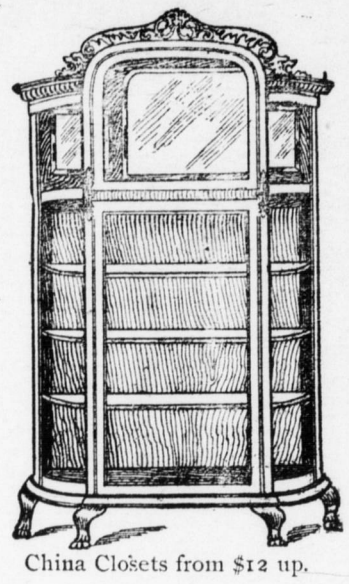


Lounges from $6.00 up

FANCY SOFAS and FANCY CHAIRS in numerous designs at glad time prices.



HALL RACKS, full line, $5, $6, $8, $10 and $20



China Closets from $12 up.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

HAPPY NEW YEAR,

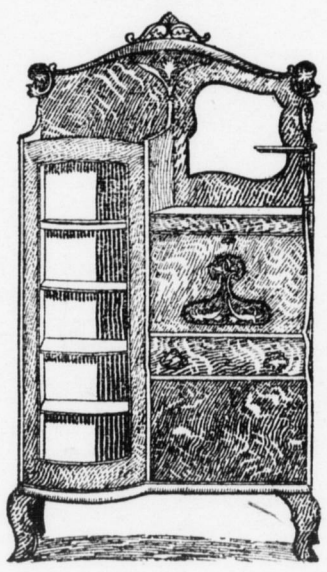
GEO. J. LaBAR'S

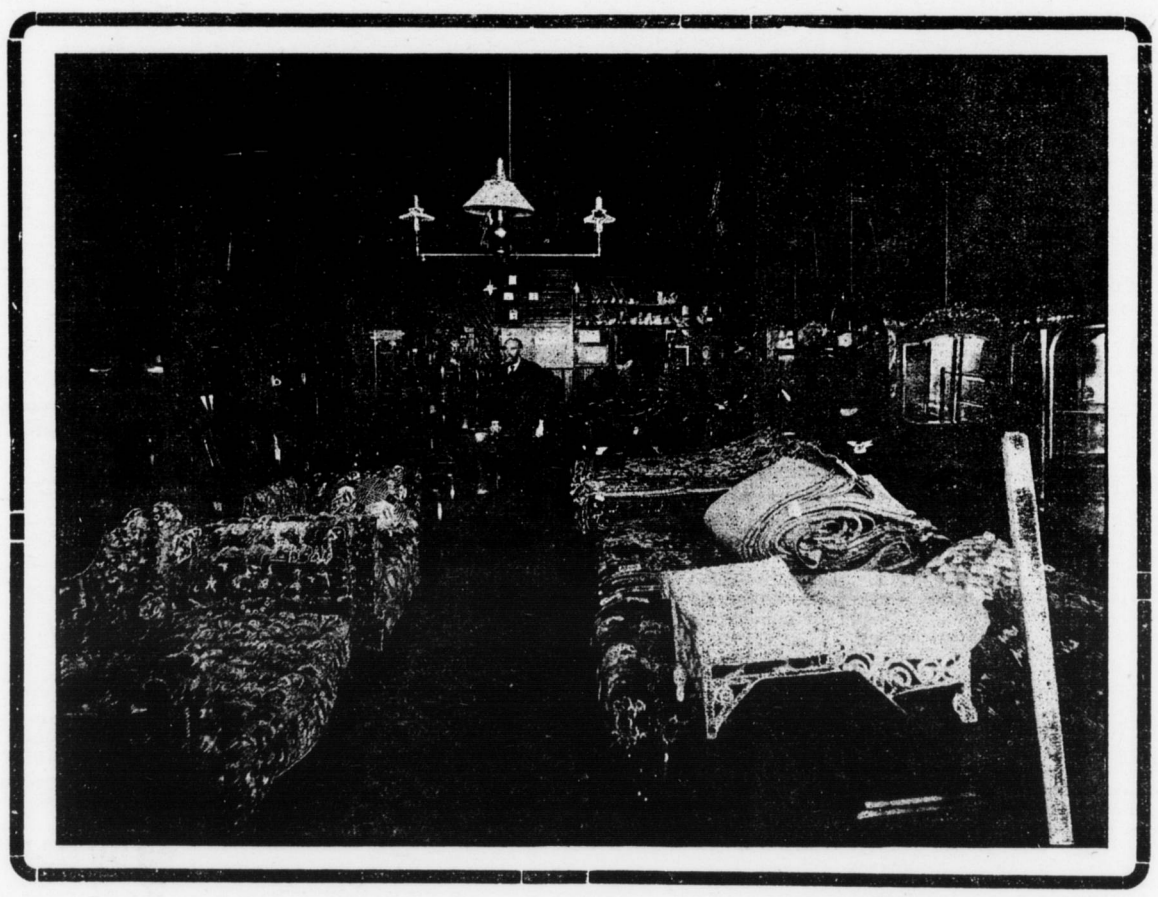
MAMMOTH FURNITURE HOUSE.

CAPACITY DOUBLED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF PATRONS.

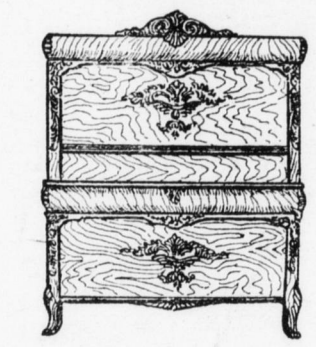
Never since we commenced business in the furniture line in Emporium has our business so rapidly increased as during 1904 (thanks to the kind patrons of Cameron and adjoining counties,) which has forced us to erect an addition to our already large brick store, giving us almost double the room, thereby giving us a better chance to display our

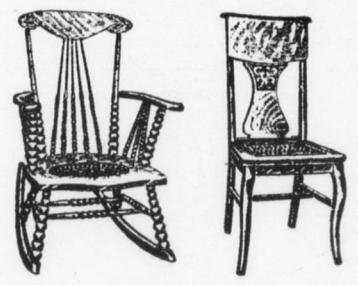
Mammoth Line of Furniture, Carpets, Etc.





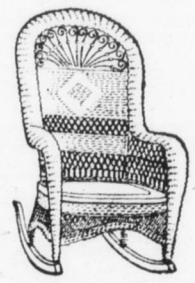
We aim to meet the requirements of the public and have no kick coming—we will add a third floor if the public demands it. We are here to do business—call and see if we are not.





Dining Chairs from $1.00 each up.

Parlor Tables, all sizes, shapes and prices.



Beautiful Reed Rochers from $£.00 to $20.

Thousands of Xmas Presents.

All you have to do is to take a trip through our Wondealand of Bargains. You will be astontshed. There is no need of going to Buffalo, Olean or any other old town. We can and will meet them all in both style and prices.

TURKISH CHAIRS Upholstered in Veronica Beautiful designs at low prices.

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MISSION CHAIRS Leather, the popular chair of the day. Large line and more coming. Large, Easy Chairs and Rockers, upholstered in leather. Fine assortment at all prices.

CHINA SETS One hundred pieces, beautiful designs and magnificent decorations, $5.0; $6.50; $8.50; $10.00; $11 50; $15.00; $25.00. The very best and most complete line in the county.

TOILET SETS Four, ten and twelve pieces, $2 50; $3.50; $5.50; $6.50; $8.50, and $10.00. Big bargains.

MATTRESSES. Good, honest Cotton Mattresses, all grade and prices.

CARPET SWEEPERS Don't forget we sell tee Bissell Carpet Sweeper. It always pleases the good wife. Any of these articles will be appreciated and enjoyed as a present.

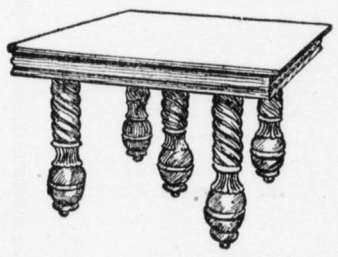
LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERS AND RUGS.

Elegant line at special bargains. The attractiveness of these goods will at once convince you of their value.

In addition to hundreds of appropriate presents we might mention, such as sideboards, dressing chairs, book cases, ladies desks, couches, parlor tables, easels, framed pictures, screens, jardineres, stands, etc. We have many pieces of furniture for the children, such as rockers and high chairs.

Domestic Sewing Machines We are agents for this celebrated machine; also for the Eldredge machine, two of the best. Get a good machine and it will not cost you much. From $20 to $40. All guaranteed. Drop heads.

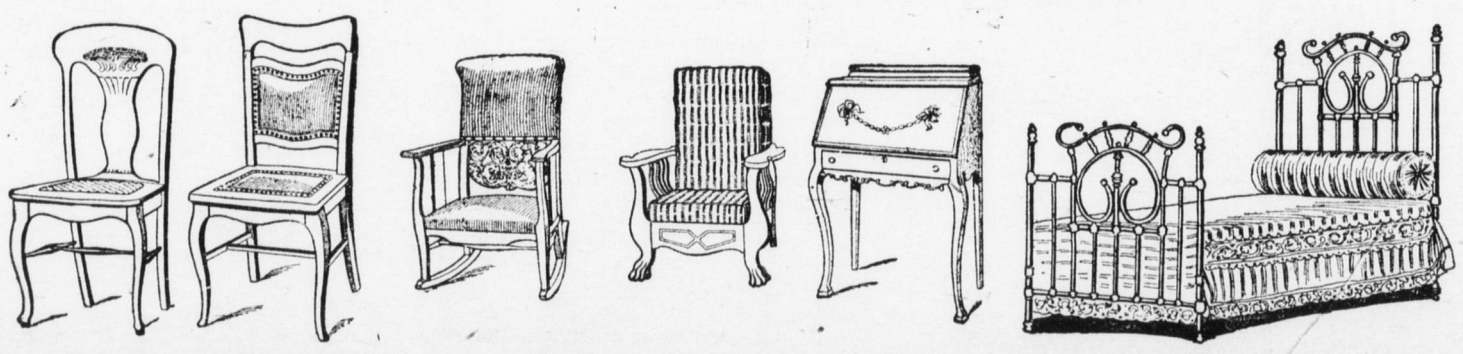
GEO. J. LaBAR.



Extension Tables from $6.00 to $130.

Carpets AND Drapery.

Never in the history of the Carpet and Drapery line have our customers been given such an opportunity to secure such wonderful bargains as we have this Glad Season prepared for them. Our line of Carpets of all grades, Drapery, Art Squares, etc., is the most complete and up-to-date assortment we have ever exhibited.



Dining Chatrs, all prices; Morris Chairs, $6 to $12. Fancy Rockers, all kinns from $1.00 up; Ladies' Desks from $3.50 to $40; Iron and Brass Beds from $340 up

WHAT TO DO WITH THE DUNCES.

A WAY FOUND FOR MAKING EVEN DULL CHILDREN BRIGHT.

How the Schools Tackle the Problem of Dealing With Mental Defectives. — Success They Are Having. —Manual Training Where Other Methods Fail.

"It is far more interesting work than ordinary teaching," said Miss Elizabeth Farrell to a N. Y. Sun reporter. Her eyes wandered over the members of her little class with an expression which showed how truly fond of them she was. "One feels that one is accomplishing results worth while in making life for these boys."

It was down in Public School 1 at Henry and Oliver streets, N. Y. The class room was one in which carpenter's benches mingled with the desks, where pictures and growing plants took the place of maps and globes, and cases of tools and kindergarten materials stood about the walls. The pupils were typical youngsters of the East Side, ranging from 7 to 17 years old.

Scarcely four years ago when this class was established under the direction of Miss Farrell, it was looked upon as an experiment. Now it is considered the finest of a system of ungraded classes which is attracting teachers from other cities all over the country to New York for study and observation.

Entering upon a field entirely unexplored here, Miss Farrell has worked out methods which are now looked upon as models for all such classes. In summer she has travelled through Great Britain, under the direction of the Board of Education, to study and report upon the methods of training mental defectives in use there, where such work has been carried on in the public schools for more than ten years.

With all her advance in educational matters, America has been singularly slow to acknowledge that she has other than bright young people under her wing. Many countries abroad have long since discovered that from 1 to 10 per cent. of all school children were unable to benefit by ordinary instruction, and have set aside schools for their special education. But only recently has it dawned upon our educators that the percentage of such children here was fully as large as that of other lands. Investigation proved that in New York city alone there were some 5,000 little ones belonging to this class, whose parents could not, or would not place them in institutions, and who therefore fell under the care of the public school system.

Under ordinary conditions these children were called stupid or feeble minded, and to teach them was looked upon as a hopeless task. After being allowed to repeat their classes for a term or two they were advanced, regardless of their merits, until they became so discouraged that they dropped out of school altogether, to the joy, and often with the consent, of the teacher whose class they encumbered.

Boys and girls only slightly defective were thus allowed to degenerate, becoming in the end weak minded and vicious. It was found, however, that fully 50 per cent. of these little dunces were suffering from no mental defect whatever, but from physical ailments which their parents and teachers failed to recognize; that with their bodies properly nourished and strengthened they could return to regular class work and excel in it.

Hence the establishment of the first ungraded class, the success of which speedily led to the beginning of others in different school districts, until we have to-day the system which is attracting widespread attention by its interesting work. In these classes ordinary routine is set aside, the pupils receiving individual treatment, mental, physical and moral, in order that each shall be developed as far as possible into a self-supporting man or woman.

"The first thing one must aim at is to develop their self-respect," said Miss Farrell. "Before coming here, they have never known what it is to succeed in anything. They have been left behind in their classes, becoming the butt of brighter boys. At home they have been ridiculed and abused because of their stupidity. They are firmly convinced of their inability to do anything whatever. 'Can't do it,' is their invariable reply to a request to perform the simplest task.

"It is pathetic to see the delight of a boy when he first realizes that there is something he can do really well. From that moment his manhood and self-confidence assert themselves, and improvement begins.

"The power of choice or initiative is another thing such children entirely lack. It is one of the first things to be worked for, and almost the last thing to come. They are unable to name the game they find pleasantest or the work they prefer. It may take two or three years before a boy comes to know that there is one thing he would rather do than anything else in the world; but the knowledge comes at last.

"Usually it is some kind of manual work he grows fond of. It may be carpentering, as in the case of that boy. [Miss Farrell nodded to a youth who was industriously planning a piece of wood.] He is never so happy as when working at the bench. Or it may be merely driving in nails, which one little fellow in my class finds the pleasantest of all occupations. This is some of his work."

From one of the cases Miss Farrell took pieces of cork into which brass headed tacks had been driven in the form of circles, squares and triangles.

"This work teaches precision and neatness in placing the nails exactly on the line, and also number and proportion by allowing just so many nails to each side of the square and more for the long side of the triangle than for the others," she explained.

"Little can be done with these children through ordinary instruction. They fail to comprehend or benefit by it. Their minds must be trained through their muscular senses. Motor work, which includes both manual and physical, must precede all mental training. A boy, for instance, who cannot comprehend the fact that a square has four sides will gradually come to understand it from running his finger around the edge of a square surface. Thus, also, he will grasp the fact that a triangle has three sides. After he has acquainted himself with these shapes he may be able to draw them on the blackboard.

"It is quite impossible for most of these children to understand that a square cut in two diagonally will form awo triangles; but given pieces of colored paper to first form into squares and later to fold and tear into triangles, they gradually come to percieve this.

"Little things which would be play to the normal child task the powers of mentally defective children to the utmost. Most of them have, at first, no sense whatever of direction and proportion. All such children are anaemic and undernourished, and have little or no muscular control. Their fingers' work with big objects only. Précise work, such as sewing, threading beads, or even cutting a piece of ruled paper into strips along the lines, cannot be done without months of patient effort.

"It is quite impossible for these children to sit still or manage their feet properly—a fact which explains the case of many a boy who has been considered restless or troublesome in the ordinary school room. With constant practice and perseverance these defects may be lessened or entirely removed. A little boy who was in my class last year had infantile paralysis so badly that he could not walk up or down stairs by himself. Every day I had him mount the stairs in the hall, a few steps at first, then more each day, until he had learned to go up and down the entire flight without assistance.

"I do not see that there can be a question as to the great necessity of special classes for mentally defective children. The defective child is in our schools, whether we will or not. Every day he is there he is forming habits of indolence to which he is naturally disposed. If he is a borderland case—that is, just a shade or two from the normal—he soon becomes a catspaw for smaller boys. He follows with impunity the suggestions of others, assumes an attitude of rebellion against the school and finally turns to a career of truancy. Many a boy or girl who might have been made self-supporting drifts into our institutions in early manhood or womanhood, and for lack of a little proper training, when young, must be supported at the public expense for the rest of their lives.

"But besides economic reasons, there is a great moral responsibility to care for these children, not only for their own sake, but for that of the community. Before coming to a class like this they have seldom known what love or sympathy is. Made sullen and morose, they start life feeling that the world is against them, regarding all men as their natural enemies.

"Now there is a boy," added Miss Farrell, smiling at a dark haired youngster whose face lighted up all over as he grinned back at her. "He was brought to me with the explanation that he was an uncontrollable little tough. He is a sweet child. There is sweetness in every one if we only know how to draw it out.

"A little sympathy and encouragement do wonders for these boys. It changes their whole view of life and sends them out anxious to live well and do their best."

That mentally defective children can be taught to work is shown by the story of a boy who left Miss Farrell's class last year and who had never been able to learn to read or write. Though he had entered the class branded as a hopeless dunce and without an interest or ambition in life, he developed a great ability for carpentering and, in fact, became a star pupil in the manual training department of the school. Mr. E. D. Griswold, who presides over this department, shows with much pride a set of shelves, a stool, and other pieces of furniture perfectly executed and stained. They were the work of this defective and are preserved among the best pieces the class has turned out. Two weeks after leaving school the boy obtained work in a carpenter's shop.

"That boy is not, and never will be capable of designing or planning a thing for himself," Miss Farrell explained. "But so well does he grasp the ideas of size, proportion and shape from his manual training that he can follow a given plan perfectly. This makes him valuable in his present position. Manual training teaches such things to these children as nothing else can.

"It has been the experience of those connected with the work that, after all is said and done, the problem of the special class is to make the children able to earn a living. Children not capable of being taught this much should be placed in institutions. So far the work in this country is only in its infancy. Wood working, metal working, basket weaving and such forms of manual work have been attempted in our classes. In London, however, where there are no less than fifty centres for work among defective children, with a total of 2,359 children under instruction, there are well equipped kitchens and laundries, and even model homes have been provided where both girls and boys receive instruction in cooking and housewifery, with excellent results."

All children who are mentally defective are found to be also in poor condition physically. Sound, strong bodies, with the blood coursing freely, cannot fail to improve and brighten the mind. Physical exercise and active games, therefore, form an important part of the instruction in all ungraded classes.

"Drills and exercises are good for training the eye in precision and the ear in accuracy, as well as for body building," said Miss Farrell. "Among the sports, running games are best, I think. They quicken the circulation and serve to train the boys to guide their movements. A defective child, at first, will not be able to run in and out among desks without bumping into them or falling down. Then games are excellent forms of discipline. They teach the children to control their temper, and instill a spirit of fairness in dealing with one another."

Frequent bathing is considered to have so important a bearing upon the physical well-being, and consequently upon the mental improvement, of the children, that the boys in Miss Farrell's class receive two baths a week in school, and those who can do so with benefit take one every day.

To care for defective children properly, it is necessary for a teacher to gain the cooperation of those in the child's home. Lack of sanitary conditions and mal-nutrition have much to do with the whole state of the body and mind of these little ones. Many a child is stupid and dull at his desk during the day, simply from sleeping in an unventilated room at night.

Lack of nourishing food is generally caused by ignorance rather than by want of means to buy what is wholesome. East Side children, it was shown, for instance, drink a great amount of coffee and eat much heavy pastry. A cup of coffee for breakfast, coffee and a piece of pie for lunch and another cup of coffee with dinner are often the daily diet of boys and girls of all ages. Nutritious fare could be had as cheaply, and it is rarely difficult to induce the mother to provide this, once she understands.

"Defective children," Miss Farrell said, "are almost always proved to be inveterate cigarette smokers, a habit which the family is not often able to correct. My boys are now served with their lunch in the school, a point we have been striving for ever since the class was started. It has been arranged by having the girls in the cooking school prepare the meal each morning. The food is simple, but good and nourishing, and the plan is proving so beneficial that it will doubtless be introduced into all the other defective classes.

As to the work in class, in the morning Miss Farrell usually reads a part of some interesting book; talks from the Jungle Books or one of Ernest Thompson Seton's animal stories being most in favor. The morning's work is based upon the tale. Pictures of the animals are shown the boys and they are asked to tell the story in drawings which will illustrate the most striking incidents, or the scenes which impress them most.

A collection of these drawings which Miss Farrell has preserved is interesting. Often they are so crude as to need interpretation, as when a mass of green crayon marks, with tall purple strokes rising out of it, represents the stockade into which the elephants were driven in one of the Jungle stories. At other times the drawing is clever enough to do credit to any child.

Compositions in which these stories are retold in words instead of by pictures show that defective children may be brought to a degree of proficiency in writing and spelling. Miss Farrell thinks that even greater improvement could have been wrought in some of the scholars had they been taken earlier in life. Ungraded classes being a new institution, however, the education of these boys had not begun until they were almost too old to profit by it. A defective child, to be really well trained and developed, should be taken in hand at the earliest time possible. After a boy is 12 years old, it is hard to begin with him, though of course, he can be improved.

A card catalogue is kept of every child examined, one card giving points concerning his or her family history, home companion, age, place of birth, etc. A companion card records the date and result of the examination. Whether a child is placed in a special class or not, he receives a new examination every six months. The policy is always to give him a chance.

BUTTER MADE FROM MILKWEED.

And Beefsteak from a Mysterious Plant —Startling Discoveries of Scientists.

Discoveries have been made in agricultural science on the estate of Capt. Honeybrain, near Morrisville, Va., which promises, according to reports, to revolutionize the beef and dairy interests of the world.

At a convention of dairymen, held in Copenhagen in March, 1901, Capt. Honeybrain met Dr. Maurice de Ruyter, who had for years been experimenting with the asclepias lactefera, ordinarily known as milkweed, to see if it were not possible by cultivation and a system of selection similar to that used in producing the modern sugar beet to produce from an improved variety of milkweed, milk and butter that would compare with the article produced by the cow, and at an infinitely lower cost.

The Dutch government finally became alarmed, lest a successful outcome of Dr. de Ruyter's experiments might injure Holland's dairy interests and prohibited any further work along these lines.

Capt. Honeybrain spoke of the profusion in which the milkweed grows in his section, the use by the Indians of its copious milk and invited Dr. de Ruyter to return with him and continue his experiments on his estate, where he would have the advantage of his extensive laboratories.

Dr. de Ruyter was unable to accept Capt. Honeybrain's offer for himself, but he succeeded in interesting Prof. Rugwater of Cornell in his investigations. He agreed to put Hideyo Tashinari in Capt. Honeybrain's laboratories for a series of experiments.

For three years Prof. Tashinari has labored continuously, devoting his time and energy to give practical value to the theories of Dr. de Ruyter, and at last they have reaped the reward, it is said.

According to report, there is being produced in the laboratories of Capt. Honeybrain from the milk of an improved variety of milkweed, with the addition of 5 per cent. of cow's milk, a butter that cannot be distinguished from the best dairy butter.

Vegetable With Meat Taste.

Even more interest has been excited locally by the production on Capt. Honeybrain's estate, through the efforts of Dr. Hollowzollern of a plant popularly known as the vegetable beefsteak. This new addition to the vegetable kingdom does not apear to be a vegetable, possessing a flavor of beef when cooked, as the salsify does the oyster, but seems to be a vegetable substitute for beef.

Dr. Otto Earnest Augustus Hollowzollern, has, after 16 years of experimenting, given to the world the wonderful plant.

The new plant is inclined to sterility, and very delicate, thus far having been grown only under glass, but Dr. Hollowzollern is working to remedy these defects.

The plants have flexible stems six or eight feet tall, bearing irregular bell-shaped flowers. Soon after the flower falls the stems are bent to the ground, and the young fruit is covered heavily with earth and left to develop. The fruit is about twice as large as a large watermelon and somewhat similar in shape.

The fruit when ripe is covered with a shell, like the shell of a cocoanut, although it is harder and tougher, and is of a scalelike formation; attached to the inner surface of this shell is a coating of fat two or three inches thick; enclosed in this fat is a rich red flesh of firm texture and open grain.

While all visitors are courteously received at Capt. Honeybrain's and shown the sights of the farm and laboratories, there are portions of the farm and some laboratories from which they are rigidly excluded.—New York Herald.

Miss May Sutton, of Pasadena, the new women's tennis champion, forgot her racquet at the King's County Tennis Club of Brooklyn.

I am absent-minded," she said, laughing; "as absent-minded as one of the instructors at the University of California.

"This gentleman was left at home alone one evening with the children. His wife knew he was at work upon a magazine article on the subject of Shintoism, or the Memphian hieroglyphs, or something equally abstruse, and so, though she dreaded his absent-mindedness, she thought it would be safe to trust him by himself for once.

"When she returned, about nine o'clock, the house was very still. She had left the children playing, but now they were nowhere to be seen. She asked what had become of them, and the professor said that their noise had disturbed him, and he put them to bed.

"'I hope they gave you no trouble,' she said.

"'One did,' the professor answered. 'The one in the cot there fought like a young tiger when I went to undress him. He kicked and screamed and bit. A bad child. I got him in, though, hard and fast. He howled a while, but in an hour he fell asleep.

"The professor's wife tiptoed to the cot.

"'Why,' she cried, 'that is little Harry Brown, from next door.'"

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

POTATO A FOOT LONG.

SOME TALL TALES OF CROPS IN THE FAR NORTHWEST.

WEALTH FROM THREE ACRES.

One Year's Crop of Celery, Cabbage, and Lettuce Paid $2,385—Two Crops of Celery in One Year—One Acre Produced 13,650 Nine-pound Heads of Cabbage—Can Be Done Elsewhere.

This is the country, the very country itself, which one of the most broadminded and distinguished statesmen of the Union once said was a place fit only for the abode of wild beasts and wilder men, and that she should never vote a cent for its purchase or support. Mr. Webster was only uninformed on the subject, and to his credit be it said that he was not beyond changing his views after he had talked with Dr. Marcus Whitman, the pioneer missionary who made his almost impossible midwinter journey across the Rockies to Washington to head off Congress on the eve of its surrender of our great Northwest Territory to England, and so saved Washington and Oregon.

There are all sorts and conditions of soil and climate in Washington. Some of its soils are rich and some are richer. In some localities its rainfall is the heaviest in the United States; in other places it is almost nil. Generally speaking, the coast country is very moist, while the Cascade Mountains cut off the moisture-laden clouds from the ocean and leave the eastern half of the State arid and needing irrigation for the production of crops.

And the crops produced are something to brag about. What would you think of a potato a foot long by the rule? I can get the ruler as a proof. Nor would there be any trouble in getting plenty of shells for Peter, the Pumpkin Eater, to put his wife in, and she would be very comfortable, too. And they do offer to produce the sworn records that over a hundred standard bushels of wheat have been produced from one measured acre of Washington soil.

Some Prunes.

William Gordon, who raises prunes near Colfax, ships considerable of his fine fruit to New York. On this he pays the roads $600 a car. Mr. Gordon expects to get seven carloads of prunes this year, so that if he can be induced to ship to New York the railroads will get $4,200 from his twenty acres in prunes. This is why the railroads are in favor of the policy out here of settling up the country in small tracts. They can certainly make more in freight charges on such propositions than they can in shipping cattle.

By the way, Gordon expects to make some $2,500 to $5,000 himself out of his prunes. It is something of a gamble with him, depending on prices and all sorts of contingencies. It is no gamble with the railroads, though. Sure thing there—cash down in advance, I presume. Gordon may be good for it, though, in case they all rot on the way.

J. H. Hale, of the town of Elma, in Chehalis County, was set down for a paper-collar dude farmer, and admits that ten years ago he knew nothing about the art. But Mr. Hale seems to have accumulated a few nevertheless, and he does it on three acres. Included on this are his dwelling, barn, a small green house, and poultry house; also some fruit trees.

Three Acres Paid $2,385.

Last year the sales from the produce of this three-acre farm aggregated the sum of $2,385. The work was done by himself and son. The main crop is celery, grown by such intensive methods as to reach a yield of over 53,000 pounds per acre. Last year from a measured three-fourths of an acre 40,000 pounds of celery were raised. The soil is known as a mixture of muck and beaver-dam, with substrata of sand and clay. It is underdrained with tile laid about four feet deep and twenty feet apart, and there is water from near-by springs for irrigating. Fertilizers, consisting of forty loads cow manure and commercial fertilizer in a large quantity, are piled on. The manure is applied early in the spring, plowed under deeply, and the commercial fertilizers applied just before setting out the plants. Mr. Hale has found after considerable experimenting that kainit applied at the rate of half a ton per acre is an excellent preventive for fungus diseases.

The celery seed is sown in cold frames in February, then once each month to May for a succession of crops. The first plants are large enough to set in the garden rows about the last of May. The rows are about three feet apart, with plants six inches apart in the row, and as one crop nears maturity the second crop of plants is set midway between the first rows. Thus two crops can be taken from the same piece of ground. Having luxuriance of available plant food and moisture, the celery grows rapidly on the approach of warm weather. The blanching is done by means of boards ten feet long, convenient for handling, in addition to the ground, which is banked up against them. When ready for market the crisp bunches are of uniform size, about twenty-six inches long and without decayed specks or blemishes.

A Few Heads of Cabbage.

Some people think it does not pay to grow cabbage, but last season Mr. Hale raised cabbage at the rate of 13,650 heads of nine pounds each per acre. On a measured one and a half acres of ground seventy tons of produce were raised and sold last season. This includes celery, cabbage, and lettuce.

Now, this is a story of Washington irrigation and intensive farming with enormous production. But something like it can be accomplished almost anywhere. Given a good location which can be tile-drained and a good water supply for irrigation and you can make an acre produce beyond all belief. The original richness of the soil is not necessary. You can afford to pile on manure, as Mr. Hale does or as the New York market gardeners do, at the rate of sixty double-horse loads per acre every spring, and after you have built up a soil which you can plow fifteen inches deep you can use large amounts of stimulative commercial fertilizers without danger of burning, for you have your artificial water supply.

Too Much Fertilizer Possible.

Fertilizer is a good thing, but too much of it will kill plant growth. This is a fact with which the Western farmer who irrigates his crops ofttimes is brought face to face. Alkali is an unquestioned advantage to some crops, for instance, the sugar beet, yet much land in the irrigated country is ruined by being alkalied. This is, however, largely, if not entirely, the effect of careless irrigation by which the salts are brought by capillary attraction to the surface soil, where they burn and kill the feeding roots of vegetation. Yet even where land has been ruined by alkali it has been demonstrated by government experiments that to restore it to fertility only requires an ordinary system of either under or open ditch drainage, by which any excess of irrigation water will carry off the alkali salts instead of leaving the soil surcharged with them. The calamity cry which emanated from a writer in New York last year that the entire West must sooner or later be abandoned to alkali had no foundation in fact.

HAD TO SHOW HIS WHISKERS.

Cleveland Man's Wife Locked Him Out After They Were Shorn.

When Herman Flick, a prosperous grocer at Wilson and Payne avenues, parted with his thirty-five-year-old whiskers the other evening he almost lost his home.

Flick lives at 168 Hoadley street, and his family is grown up, for he has seen sixty years. For thirty-five years of his time Flick and his whiskers have never parted. They were proud, breezy, luxuriant whiskers, too, of the Jerry Simpson alfalfa—not the common garden variety. For years the customers of the big grocery knew the proprietor by his whiskers.

A few neighbors dared Flick to divorce those whiskers.

"You wouldn't dare!" said one.

"What do you bet I won't?" said Flick.

"Well, $10."

"Where's the money?"

The cash was made up and the party went over to a barber shop. There were a few snip-snips of the shears, the scraping of a razor, and Flick's face was whiskerless.

That night a smooth-faced, young-looking man turned into the yard at 168 Hoadley street and rang the bell. The door opened cautiously and a woman looked out.

"What do you want?" she asked.

"I want to come in."

"Who are you?"

"I am Herman. Don't you know me?"

Bang went the door, click went the key in the lock.

Flick tried to argue. It was no use. So he ambled back, woke the barber, gathered up the late crop of alfalfa, and took it home. Passing it in at the door his wife was convinced and admitted him.—Cleveland Dispatch to Chicago Inter Ocean.

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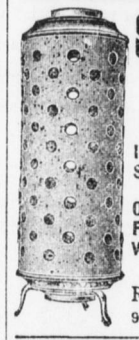

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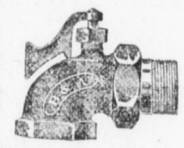

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Operated by the foot—no stooping, every valve warranted. Does not stick. Write your jobber or us and mention this paper. R|P tf

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Take-Down Repeating Shotguns

The notion that one must pay from fifty dollars upwards in order to get a good shotgun has been pretty effectively dispelled since the advent of the Winchester Repeating Shotgun. These guns are sold within reach of almost everybody's purse. They are safe, strong, reliable and handy. When it comes to shooting qualities no gun made beats them. They are made in 12 and 16 gauge. Step into a gun store and examine one.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal card for our large illustrated catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

INAUGURATION OF DIAZ.

WILL BEGIN SEVENTH TERM AS MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

Ramon Corral, Who May Become President, Is Fifty Years Old, Has Been a Reporter, Editor, Soldier, and Government Official—Admires Pluck of an American Woman—Charming Wives.

"Great men have been only too often great destroyers, but we are gaining a truer insight and reserving our praise and admiration for those who have builded greatly, and among these President Diaz is assured of high and lasting renown."

In these words we find the epitome of Porfirio Diaz's work, and the inaugural fiestas of Dec. 1st were the nation's stamp of its approval. The ceremony of December 1 marked the beginning of Diaz's seventh term, a period of service unparalled in the history of republics. He has served six terms, five of which have been consecutive. If he lives to finish the present term he will have ruled twenty-seven years.

Ramon Corral, who will be sworn in as Vice President, is the first man to serve Mexico in that capacity. Never before during the long period of his Presidency has Porfirio Diaz been willing to admit the necessity of a coadjutor.

For a week the city was "en fiesta," arches garlanded with foliage and flowers spanned the principal streets of the capital; the whole scene was transformed into fairyland at nightfall, and interspersed with the tropical luxuriance of the decorations were thousands of red, white, and green incandescent lamps.

The National Palace, where the grand inaugural ball was held in the evening, was ablaze with electric lights. On the facade of the cathedral, under the great clock towers, were two large portraits of Diaz and Corral, outlined with incandescents in the national colors. A huge flag of red, white, and green electric lights, in the regulation stripes, were hoisted on the palace cupola above Hidalgo's Liberty Bell.

The fiestas continued a week, and the Indians from the hills, the tierra caliente and the coast, flocked into the city to display and sell their baskets, pottery, drawn and feather work, comestibles, and duicies.

And the air was filled with sweet tunes, for the Mexican dearly loves his sweet music. Every park, glorietta, and square in the city had its concert at some hour during the day. Diaz, who is part Indian, is ruler of the land; once more he has declared himself elected President of the republic, and the whole nation rejoices.

Prominence of Americans.

Upon first arrival one is impressed, perhaps, with Mexico's Americanism to the overshadowing of the more important strides made in other directions by the republic on the other side of the Rio Grande. Yet, this is not so strange when one remembers the proximity of the two republics and the dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race over the Latin.

As one rides in American-built trolleys, over American asphalted streets, once canals on which Montezuma's subjects rowed, and flies by a tablet marked Puente de Alvarado, and is told it was here that Cortez's young lieutenant made his perilous leap on the "Noche Triste," and further along on the same trolley line one passes the gnarled and twisted "Noche Triste Tree" itself, under whose low-hanging boughs Cortez wept that miserable night at the downfall of his dream of Western empire, one needs an immense amount of faith in Prescott to reconcile the up-to-dateness of parts of Mexico to-day with the relics of sixteenth century ignorance and fanaticism one finds at every turn.

Ten years ago, if you did not speak Spanish, you could not buy anything in any of the shops, inquire a direction, or get around any part of Mexico without an interpreter. To-day every shop has its English-speaking clerks, and in the streets there is always some one only too willing to direct you, and thus show off his knowledge of "Inglis."

English is in the curriculum of the public schools, in the grades above the primary. The boys and girls of the wealthy are sent to the States to be educated, and in consequence the growing generation of Mexicans has thrown off the yoke of Mexican restrictions and assumed those of American liberty. Sometimes (it is to be regretted) a pronounced extreme is the consequence.

Gives Social Standing.

"The American element so predominates that if you hail a hack and give yourself somewhat smartly forward, the driver will inquire, as a matter of course:

"Colonia Americano?"

"If, unfortunately, you are not swell enough to reside in this new quarter, you fall 5 per cent. in his estimation, and you rather apologetically give him your less fashionable address. If, on the contrary, you are one of the elite, and tell him Londres, or Liverpool, or Fuentes Brontantes, or Roma, or Marcella, he assumes an air of dignity and whips up his horses in great style.

And so you dash up the Avenida Juarez, along the Alameda; sometimes you turn up Bucareli, but oftenest you go by way of the Paseo, that beautiful driveway from the city to Chapultepec, which Mexico owes to the ill-fated Carlotta. Finally you turn into a section of the city which five years ago was an expanse of fields given over to underbrush and mosquitoes, which is to-day a new town of asphalted streets, water mains, electric lights, perfect sewer system, and covered with beautiful mansions. Here reside the wealthy members of the foreign colonies.

When you alight, your cabby, with bold effrontery, demands 6 reales (equal to about 65 cents of our money) for a ride for which a Mexican would pay 4 reales. There is no use arguing the question with him. You live in the colony, you are an American, you have money (that goes without saying), and you are the natural prey of the native. Being an American and computing inwardly that it is only 65 cents in gold, you naturally compare the price you would pay home— and—well it is really not worth quarreling over, and you give him 6 reales and think no more about it.

Charming Senora Carmen.

Senora Diaz—Senora Carmen, as the people love to call her—was educated in a convent in New Orleans. She is much younger than the President, and it is said that her influence has done much to soften the sternness of his military nature. She speaks English perfectly, and was very amiable and charming during the audience which she granted the writer.

I was fortunate in seeing her at Chapultepec, the castle which crowns the historic "Hill of the Grasshopper." It was a perfect morning in early September. The heavy rains of the night before had imparted a freshness and coolness to the atmosphere which was very refreshing, and the bright sunshine of that land of flowers and tropical luxuriance shone on a scene of unsurpassed beauty.

Senora Diaz has never had any children, spends most of her time in charitable works, and is patroness of many industrial schools and orphanages, where young girls are taught to be self-supporting. She is deeply interested in the methods of settlement work and industrial schools as conducted in the United States, and asked me many questions which proved that she has been studying the problem of elevating the status of women in Mexico. And yet her life is a restricted one. She belongs to the old regime, in a measure, which hedges woman and dwarfs her nature with old-fashioned conventionalities. Her charities are her only break in the dull routine of Mexican home life.

The First Vice President.

Last spring the constitution of Mexico, which is modeled on our own, was amended to admit of the election of a Vice President. To one conversant with the social and domestic situation in Mexico this step was pregnant. While Diaz lived and ruled the foreign colonies felt secure. Every one knew that if he died without a legally appointed successor the country, like other Latin-American governments, might be rent and disrupted by revolution.

The outcome of the first national convention held under the amended constitution was the selection of Ramon Corral, minister of the interior, as the candidate of the Nationalist party for the Vice Presidency. His "election" followed as matter of course as surely and mysteriously as that of the President himself.

Ramon Corral was born fifty years ago in the State of Sonora. He was a reporter, then editor, then soldier, then a member of the state legislature, twice governor of his native state, governor of the federal district, and finally minister of the interior. Sonora, bordering as it does on the United States, is more Americanized than many others in the republic. Corral is much of an American. He realizes fully that to develop the wonderful mineral and agricultural resources of his country American methods and American money are needed; therefore, he welcomes American enterprises, promotes a protectorate, and stands to-day as a pledge from Mexico to the United States of the safeguarded interests of the latter, and a bulwark against lawlessness in the event of President Diaz's death.

Man of Magnetism.

He is a man of wonderful magnetism. His piercing black eye seems to look straight into the deepest recess of your mind, but gives you back nothing in return. He speaks English, but since his nomination as Vice President, following Diaz's example, he uses it seldom. He is frequently to be seen in the streets of the city dashing along at a high rate of speed in his French automobile, and has the appearance of a successful American business man.

His wife is a beautiful woman, who was educated in a convent at San Antonio. She speaks English perfectly, and is much more progressive than Senora Carmen. Corral is a man after President Roosevelt's heart. He cannot be accused of race suicide, as he is the father of nine children, ranging from a daughter of twenty to a boy of perhaps eighteen months. All the children old enough to attend school are being educated in the United States, and all speak English fluently.

While I was in Mexico last summer I conceived the idea of obtaining an interview with the man of the hour. Among my immediate family and friends I rather think I lost caste, my conception was so utterly at variance with the narrow horizon of woman's life, foreign or native, in Mexico. Realizing that I had an almost impossible task before me, I naturally turned to high quarters, and calling upon our own Ambassador, Gen. Clayton, enlisted his influence on my side.

Armed with the Ambassador's personal card and my own letter of guarantee, I went to the office of the minister of the interior. (Corral still retained his position as minister and only resigned on the 1st of October.) The department of the interior is an old Mexican mansion in 2A Humboldt. I alighted at the foot of the broad stairs in the inner patio, and climbed to the second floor. There I was met by an attendant who politely inquired my business—unfortunately in Spanish. Not knowing much of the language, I explained as well as I could that I wished to see Senor Corral.

Looked Upon as a Freak.

He evidently thought me some freak in the "new woman" order, but ushered me most graciously into the waiting room, fitted with fine specimens of antique Spanish furnishings and decorations. Presently a dapper little man in irreproachable attire entered. Just as you would listen to the vagaries of a lunatic he heard my request to be shown into Senor Corral's presence. He paid little attention to my cards, but bowing to the ground so obsequiously that he was positively in danger of breaking his back, he explained:

"I am sorry, but the minister has been called to an important audience with the President. Would you be gracious enough to come back on Monday at 10 o'clock?"

There was nothing else for me to do but to return on Monday, so I left my bowing friend, who I am sure was delighted to be rid of me so quietly.

On Monday at 10 I presented myself at the house in Calle Humbldt to find the place deserted. It was Juarez day, and a national holiday. Then the Yankee in me flared up when I found how my little man had fooled me, and I determined to see Corral or die in the attempt.

In the afternoon I wrote him a letter explaining my wish to see him, telling him how I had been misinformed, and inclosed my two cards. This I sent by my own maid to his home on Calle d'Artes. In an hour I had his reply, appointing the next day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

When I reached the department of the interior the following day I was received like a queen. I was ushered into the great man's presence by my dapper little friend, walking backward and bowing so low that I was sorely tempted to beg him to desist if I would maintain my dignity during the approaching interview.

Admires American Women.

When I reached the private room the vice president-elect received me in a thoroughly American manner, giving me a hearty handclasp. I apologized for my persistency in trying to see him.

"Ah, Senora," he exclaimed in the only English he used during the visit, and his inscrutable eyes had a gleam of humor in them, "I admire your pluck. You are decidedly an American woman."

I did not just know whether to take that as a compliment or not. It was during the course of our conversation — in reply to my assertion:

"Senor, the American people are naturally anxious to know all they can about the man who will be the next President of Mexico."

He made the following frequent reply:

"Ah, Senora, I am not yet President of Mexico. Gen. Diaz is a very strong man, with many years of life before him. I may never be Mexico's President."

And as I listened to him the bronzed features of Porfirio Diaz, as I had seen him the day before on his way to the ceremonies at the grave of Juarez, the liberator, came before me, and, involuntarily I re-echoed the vice president's words—but as I gazed upon the face of the man who uttered them somehow I believed in his destiny and I knew that he would one day be President of Mexico, for he could not help himself; he was but an instrument in the hands of a higher power.—B. M. Sherman in Wash. Post.

A NEW TIMBER SEASONING PROCESS.

The Bureau of Forestry Will Soak Poles in Water and Then Investigate Their Rate of Seasoning.

The Bureau of Forestry, at its new experiment stations in Wisconsin and Michigan, will make seasoning tests of cedar and tamarack telephone and telegraph poles which have been submerged in water for varying lengths of time. This is an entirely new line of experiment. That immersion in water seems to affect the rate of seasoning has often been noticed. Rafting is said by many lumbermen to improve timber, and logs which have lain for a long time in swamps are in some places eagerly sought for their superiority for certain uses. But just why this should be true, and what practical use can be made of the fact in seasoning generally, are matters which have never been thoroughly ascertained.

It is known that the sap of green wood contains certain soluble substances—albumen, starch, sugars, tannin, etc.—which undoubtedly are leached out of timber immersed in water to a greater or less extent. In ordinary seasoning these substances are left behind as the water evaporates and are deposited on the cell walls. As seasoning begins on the outside these deposits must act as clogs which virtually bottle up to a certain degree the water in the interior. It is possible also that chemical changes in the wood cells are produced by soaking.

Timber seasoning is at best tedious and slow work. It can be done fairly well in ten or twelve months, but thorough seasoning requires from eighteen to twenty-four months, the time varying with the different kinds of wood. If the Bureau of Forestry realizes its expectations from these new experiments, the time required for seasoning poles will be reduced one third, and possibly much more. This would prove an exceedingly valuable economy. If, in addition, the durability of the poles can be increased in this way, the saving both to users of poles and to the cause of forest preservation will be enormous. For every year added to the service of poles cut off a proportionate demand upon the forests for their renewal.

In these new tests the poles will be submerged in water for different periods, from one week up, to decide what length of time will give the best results. They will then be placed on skids about 2 feet above the ground and left to dry. They will touch each other, but will be laid only one layer deep. At the expiration of every thirty days each pole will be weighed, and also measured to ascertain any shrinkage of its circumference. Unsoaked poles have furnished a circumference shrinkage of one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch in thirty days, and of one-fourth inch in six months.

An important matter in seasoning is the loss in weight. Past experiments with white cedar poles have shown a loss in weight of about one-third after sixty days of drying. In the case of chestnut poles the same length of time showed a 10 per cent loss. These poles are long and very heavy, and such a large weight reduction means a decided saving in freight charges, and increased ease in handling. But this advantage, though important, is small in comparison with the gain in lengthened service. Further, with greater resistance to decay it will be possible to lower the present butt diameter requirement, which is now based on the certainty that rot will soon weaken the power of the pole to withstand strain at the surface of the ground. Altogether, if the soaking process fulfills what it seems to promise, it will have a notable bearing on one of the large branches of timber consumption, as a moment's thought of the number of poles in use in the entire country will show.

NOVELTIES IN NAMES.

"Mysophobia" is one of the latest additions to the English language. It is the name of a complaint which most people will recognize. Probably its commonest name is morbid fastidiousness. Persons who suffer from mysophobia become very fiddy in their manner. They are very particular that there is not even a spot on the tablecloth's snowy surface. Every plate and dish and glass that is brought to them is eagerly scanned for any trace of dirty fingers. Everything must be unsoiled and immaculate. In the advanced stage of mysophobia the sufferer is unable to resist the temptation to wipe every article that is placed before him. It does not matter how clean or pure it may be, the wiping process has to be gone through.

"Unciniariasis" is another novel complaint, or, rather, it is a novel name for an old complaint. It is the disease which causes the existence, in certain States, of degenerates known as "crackers," or "poor whites"; in fact, it is the germ of laziness which has been isolated. In advanced stages the sufferer eats clay, besides being unusually lazy. At one of the London police courts the magistrate was sorely amazed by a witness describing the prisoner as a "trance." It turned out eventually that a "trance" is a man who is given a lift from the country in a market cart, in return for which he assists the cartman to unload. "A dead homer" was another curious expression used in a London police court. The detective said it was a well known expression used by a person when he could not very well free himself from a charge which was hanging over his head. In the case in question the charge was that of stealing lead. It was unfortunate for the prisoner that he was a "dead homer."

A "gawkrodger," "scrammy," "caggy," and a "cudlypaw" are all different English names for a left-handed man. But a "jambiste" is about the latest name. This came out in a case in which a person was sued for lessons given in dancing. The defendant denied that he received any lessons, but said that he simply attended the dancing class as a jambiste. A jambiste, it is explained, is a young society man who occupies his leisure hours by acting as an auxiliary at a school of dancing. He is there for the purpose of dancing with any of the women who are in want of a partner. It appears that he furnishes his services at the dancing school gratuitously. His hope of reward usually is that he may meet a rich young heiress at the school and be able to marry her.

"Electrofannite" is a peculiar kind of indisposition produced by the draught from an electric fan or ventilator.

A "kitchen piano" is a name which might puzzle a good many people. It appeared in a case tried at the Clerkenwell County Court that among furniture removers a wringer or mangle is invariably known as a "kitchen piano."

The "plotter" is an instrument which has now been adopted by the Admiralty. By the use of this instrument the firing accuracy of the weapons is enhanced greatly. With its aid a gunner has been able to hit a target at 2,000 yards eight times with eight shells in one minute. After all, the dotter has a good homely ring about it.

A terrible new name is "Thymacetinoxaethylacetamidothymol." It is highly recommended as a medicant to people who suffer from "nerves." It has been found, however, that in a few cases it fails in its effect, in which case an excellent substitute is stated to be Acethylimidoxyathyhymol. An excellent thing for the nerves!—The London Hour Glass.

THE ST. NICHOLAS LEAGUE.

Membership is Entirely Free—How to Become a Member To-day.

The St. Nicholas League is an organization to bind St. Nicholas readers in closer personal sympathy, and to encourage and develop literary and artistic talent by means of monthly competitions, with gold and silver badges and cash rewards. With the November issue the St. Nicholas League began its sixth year. During the past five years there have been nearly three hundred competitions, that is to say, nearly three hundred practical lessons to young readers in art and literary composition, with the result that a considerable number of those who began in the early days of the League have graduated from its ranks into those of the adult art and literary workers. The League has never been so strong nor so useful as it is to-day. The membership is larger than ever and the standard of work has never been higher.

The regular competitor for the monthly prizes is sure to be benefited by the conscientious effort to win recognition, whether successful or not, and the comparative study of the work done by the successful ones each month is of greater value to the really ambitious young aspirant than almost any other form of instruction, as has been repeatedly proven by the fact that many of those who began almost hopelessly have persevered and attained the highest honors, with excellent promise of success in a wider field.

The most intelligent and progressive children in the world compose the St. Nicholas League. The League membership is entirely free. A League badge and certificate, also full instructions, will be sent to any reader, or to any one desiring to become a reader of the St. Nicholas Magazine, whether a subscriber or not.

THE PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS IN 1903.

Never before has the production of natural gas in the United States been so great as it was in the year 1903. This is the opening statement made in Mr. Oliphant's report entitled "The Production of Natural Gas in 1903," which the United States Geological Survey has just published. The year's product was valued at $35,815,360. This is an increase in value of $4,947,497, or 16 per cent, as compared with 1902. The increase in Pennsylvania and Ohio was especially remarkable, amounting respectively to $1,830,651 and $2,123,582. The value of the product of West Virginia also showed an increase of $1,492,178. Four States, namely, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, and Ohio produced 91 per cent of the value of natural gas in 1903. Of these States Indiana alone had a decreased production in 1903 as compared with 1902.

The volume of natural gas produced in 1903 amounted to 238,769,067,000 cubic feet at atmospheric pressure and represented approximately 5,968,725 tons. If the density should remain the same thruout, this quantity would fill a reservoir that was 1.62 miles high and covered a square mile of ground, or it would fill a pipe that encircled the earth at the equator and that had an internal diameter of 49 feet. Its heating value would equal that of 11,938,453 tons of bituminous coal.

Natural gas was burned during 1903 by 627,047 domestic consumers and 7222 manufacturers, a total of 634,269 persons, firms and corporations that were supplied with light, heat, and power. A careful estimate puts the number of individuals benefited at not less than 4,500,000.

A large amount of money was expended in 1903 in building mains for conveying natural gas, in equipping new compressing stations, and in drilling gas wells, mainly in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kansas.

It is interesting to note that the United States produced 99 1-3 per cent of the entire world's product of natural gas.

Mr. Oliphant discusses the natural-gas industry by States. The report also contains a variety of interesting facts relating to the wide distribution of natural gas in the United States, its illuminating properties and calorific value, the application and economy of the natural-gas engine, and the number of companies in the various States and the value of the gas consumed in each. A record of well and pipe lines is also added. The report, which is published separately as an extract from the Survey's forthcoming publication, "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1903," may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The Worst Kind

After Piles have existed for a long time and passed through different stages, the suffering is intense—pain, aching, throbbing, tumors form, filled to bursting with black blood.

Symptoms indicating other troubles may appear to a thoroughly Pile-sick person.

This is when Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, the only absolute Pile cure, brings the results that has made its fame.

It will cure the most stubborn case in existence and a bonded guarantee to that effect goes with each package.

It is to be had for $1.00 at the drug store, or from Dr. Leonhardt Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

For sale in Delevan, N. Y., by G. U. Saxton; Little Valley, N. Y. by C. L. McLouth; Machias, N. Y. by G. M. Jewell; Mayville, N. Y. by Paul H. Kiesewetter; Friendship, N. Y. by F. H. Mason.

Santos Dumont's Lunatic.

Santos Dumont was discussing with a reporter the charge that he had mutilated his own air-ship at St. Louis.

"Why should I have done that?" he said. "Either I was crazy to have done it, or they were crazy who charged me with doing it. The whole thing reminds me of an episode that happened before a lunatic asylum.

"A lunatic," continued the aeronaut, "leaned over the fence of the asylum grounds, watching a repair job that was going on. Finally he took the pipe from his mouth, blew a fragrant cloud of smoke into the air, and said with languid interest to the middle-aged man who was digging a hole with a spade in the hard, stony soil:

"'What wages do you get, friend?'

"'Six dollars a week,' said the laborer, and he unknotted the red handkerchief that encircled his neck, and wiped the sweat from his face.

"'Are you married?' continued the lunatic.

"'I am,' said the laborer, 'and I am father of eleven young children besides.'

"The lunatic, puffing his pipe, mused a little while. Then he said:

"'I'm thinking, friend, you're on the wrong side of the fence.'"

"George, dear," she said, with a blush, "do you know that Mr. Simpson asked me last night to be his wife?"

"Well, I like his impudence. The idea of proposing to an engaged young lady! What did you say to him?"

"I told him that I was very sorry indeed, but he was too late."—Tit-Bits.

* * * * *

"Her beauty is of a striking type, isn't it?"

"It doesn't strike me."

"Doesn't it? Well how about her father's physical proportions? Did you ever see such an arm and fist?"

"They never struck me either."

"Good thing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A BAD COLD

usually catches you in your weakest spot. No matter where it is, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, will reach the seat of the trouble and cure you. Your money back, if it doesn't.

406

25c., 50c. and $1.00

Florida and Cuba

Think of the balmy sunshine, of the fragrance of orange blossoms, of the golden fruits of Florida; then recall the snow, the sleet, the biting and continued cold of last winter.

Splendid train service, with every convenience for the comfort and safety of the traveler, has been provided via the ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "The great thoroughfare to the tropics," controlling 1400 miles of standard railway in the State of Florida.

Winter tourist tickets now on sale via this line carry the following privileges, without additonal cost: Stopping off, up to 30 days, enroute to or returning from Jacksonville; Many variable routes south of Jacksonville; Stop over privilege in the State of Florida at any point within life of ticket. For illustrated booklets on Florida, Cuba or "What to say in Spanish and how to say it," or other information, address, W. J. Craig, G. P. A., Wilmington, N. C., or Geo. B. Ecker, Agt. Pass. Dept. 1161 Broadway, New York.

RP Nov. 28tf

Buy Your Whiskey Direct From The Maker

Forst's 7 Year old Rye WHISKEY 4 full quarts for $3.00.

Packed in Plain sealed case expressage prepaid to your nearest station.

Our goods is aged in the wood, and is pure and mellow, better than you have had from others for the price, or your money back.

Any Bank in Pittsburg will tell you that our word is good, and that we are responsible.

We do not humbug you like so many advertising so called "Distillers."

By buying from us you get an honest article, made from honest, select grain, by honest people.

MORRIS FORST & CO.,
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PITTSBURG, PA.

If you will send us the names of 10 good families in your vicinity who use Whiskey for medical purposes, and to whom we may send our pricelist, we will send you, with your first order, one quart of Pure Virginia Homemade Blackberry Wine, FREE.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE
TRADE MARK

Stops Bilious Evils.

You are being poisoned with contaminated blood when you are bilious, just as surely being poisoned as though you were swallowing strychnine or hellebore. That poison is what makes the headache, makes your mouth taste bad, makes you irritable at dinner-time—irritable then and worse after dinner.

Celery King purifies the blood and the whole inward man by cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing every taint of bilious poison. At Druggists', 25 cents.

Now is the time to Advertise!

Your Home Furnished FREE of CHARGE by

CHAS. DIEHL'S Up-to-Date Grocery

Read Our Original and Unique Plan and see how it is done without Cost to You. Great Cash inducement with Each Ticket Purchased.

Your House Furnished Free with Furniture and Groceries! Read the following and see for yourself. With every $5.00 ticket bought at our store to be traded out in groceries, fruits, meats, etc., we will present you with a coupon good for 50c at Geo. J. LaBar's Furniture Store. These coupons can be spent at once or secured until the purchaser of our $5.00 tickets gets enough to purchase a fine piece of furniture. We also have $10.00 tickets (cash). This amount entitling the purchaser to $1.00 to be traded out in this manner. Thus in paying a small amount of $5.00 in cash purchases the buyer is entitled to 50c free enabling him to furnish his home with the handsomest furniture and his table with the best groceries and freshest meats, fruits and confectionery. No Xmas present could equal one of these $5.00 or $10.00 tickets and free coupons for the house-wife enabling her to choose her own furniture or finest box of bon-bons or anything she may wish in our line, which is one of the best in in town, and true to our motto, "PRICES AS LOW AS POSSIBLE."

There is Positively no Advance in Prices

A Few Specialties for the Ladies

COTTON'S FAVORITE PERFUMES, selected with care especially for the Holidays, from 10c to $1.50 per bottle.

COTTON'S TALCOM POWDER, 10c, 15c and 20c per box.

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Dates, Figs, Mixed Nuts, Oranges, Etc.,

White Grapes, Holly.

ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Christmas Novelties

and Christmas Tree Decorations. We will treat you well if you call at our busy store.

Candy Fresh for the Holidays.

Special Prices on High-Grade Goods

DAGGETT'S Popular Confectionery by box, pound or pail. Read the list and call.

Chocolate Cream, the best per lb.	40c
Assorted Candies, very fine, lb	30c
Walnut Flake, popular idea, lb	25c
Clear Candy Toys, lb	20c
Fresh Pop Corn Balls,	1c

Dilicious Box Confectionery, put up in handsome one-half pound, one and two pound boxes @ 25c to $1.50 per box. They are hard to beat. Quality Best.

Prices Tell.

Our Groceries

Are only the best grade and our prices are positively the lowest for first quality goods. If your are not already a customer of ours, we invite you to call and examine our goods and compare prices and we will convince you that this is the cheapest house to trade with in Emporium. If you are one of our customers we solicit a continuance of your patronage and we pledge ourselves to do all within our power in the future, to serve you with the best goods and service at the lowest possible figures.

We keep about everything to be found in an up-to-date grocery store and if you purchase one of our tickets and give us a trial we will not be sorryf but will be well pleased. See the fac-simile of our Ten Dollar Ticket with coupon attached, in left hand corner of this advertisement. With every $5.00 ticket you get a coupon worth 50c in trade at Geo. J. LaBar's Furniture Store, and with every $10.00 ticket, a coupon worth $1.00 at the same place.

In Cheese we have Cream, Switzer, Neuge Telle, Rocquefort.

—OUR MODEL—

Meat Market is conducted with care, it being our aim to serve our patrons with the best in the Meat line. We handle only Jacob Dold's meats, both fresh and salt. The reputation of this popular line of meats is of so high standard that we defy competition as to quality or even price. The best is the cheapest.

We endeavor to give our patrons the best goods and service and if there is any dissatisfaction on their part we would be pleased to have them make it known. We aim to please. Don't fail to make your kick known if you have one.

FAC-SIMILE OF $10 TICKET.

Save this Coupon. Its Good for

$1.00 in Trade at

Geo. J. LaBar's

Furniture Store.

No.....

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3
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Good for Ten Dollars in Trade at The Up-to-Date Grocery

No..... CHAS. DIEHL, Proprietor.

25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Call Early and select your Christmas Candies and Holiday Goods.

Our patrons will find our store in the front rank, ready to serve the people justly and fairly.

CHAS. DIEHL,

The Up-to-Date Grocer.

CHRISTMAS CHILDREN.

Some Famous Men Who Were Born on Christ's Birthday.

Even were it not for its celebration as the birthday of the Saviour, Dec. 25 would rank as quite a notable date in the year for the number of eminent persons whose natal day it is. Curiously enough, however, we seldom think of the day as the beginning of the career of any one on earth other than He to whom custom has assigned it.

We know that historical events of all sorts—battles, sieges, and so forth—have occurred on Christmas, for articles almost without end dealing with this interesting side of the history of the day have been written, but of its biographical side little has been said, the more odd this because the fact that many notables have been born on the day cannot fail to prove of interest.

The biographical index of Christmas is comparatively long and includes such names as Sir Isaac Newton, William Collins, the lyric poet; P. S. Gilmore, the musician and bandmaster; Richard Porson, the greatest classical scholar England ever produced; Johann Jacob Reiske, the celebrated German orientalist; Clara Barton, Admiral S. C. Rohan and a number of others. Unhappy little shavers they must have been in their childhood with their birthday and their Christmas rejoicings all merged in one.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CHRISTMAS IN WEST INDIES

How the Darkies of the Antilles Celebrate the Holiday.

Christmas in the West Indies is a very jovial, rollicking affair—at least in the estimation of the darkies. The great feature of the season is the series of masquerades or mystery plays enacted by strolling negro performers.

These are of two sorts. Representations of such Biblical stories as that of David and Goliath—when you may see the dramatis personae clad in such historically accurate garments as "bedtick" trousers and cretonne coats of flaming pattern—and those of a purely local character. Of these last is the mongoose play, which is peculiar to St. Kitts, and the object of which is to wage mimic war against the destructive pest which is the curse of the island. These strolling players are the chief feature of Christmas celebrations.

They are quite an imposing lot of men, with a good ear for music, and as you watch their antics you might easily imagine that, instead of being in a civilized British colony, you were back in the heart of Africa, assisting at some savage death dance or other heathen rite.

Christmas In Tibet.

Tibet, the home of the strangest and least known people on the face of the earth, is also the home of the strangest of Christmas customs. The feast of Queen Winter in Tibet corresponds with our own Christmas festival. The figure of this queen, or goddess, is painted blue and mounted on a camel, surrounded by a string of human skulls. The dance celebrated at this feast is called tsam, and the masked figures which take part in it would be comic if they were not so horrible. One represents a horned bull, another a deer, but this deer, peculiarly enough, has a horse's head, an ancient symbol among the Tibetans of the messenger of death. There are evil spirits in hordes, demons and other bad spirits to shock the ignorant people into blind obedience to the lamas. One god curses another, and every town has its local protecting divinity. There are serpent gods representing the spirit of evil, but they are fought by such protecting divinities as Garuda, who is always represented in lamaism with a stout body, human arms, wings and the head of a bird.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Christmas Cards.

The Christmas card as we know it has an origin easily traceable, and it is doubtless at least sixty years since the first was designed. The artist who claimed to be its originator and who was, at any rate, the first to see its possibilities was W. C. T. Dobson, R. A., who, when quite a young man, in 1844, was prompted at Christmas to make a little sketch symbolic of the season's joys and festivities and to send it to a friend. It seemed to give great pleasure, and the next year Mr. Dobson determined to follow up the idea on a larger scale, and by having his card photographed was enabled to send copies to twenty-five or thirty friends. The delight with which they were received was so great that Mr. Dobson was quick to perceive that he had found out a new pleasure for Christmas.—New York Mail and Express.

"Man Wants but Little"—

"Made known your wants for Christmas yet?"

"Sure. Asked the forty-seven friends who sent me suspenders last year to send trousers to match them this."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Dawn of Christmas.

Christmas day begins in the middle of the Pacific ocean, and there is where Santa Claus starts and ends his great and only journey of the year.

A Prayer For the Poor.

Col' win' a-tryin'
Ter break down de do'—
Lawd sen' de Chris'mus
Of peace ter de po'!

Lean wolf a-howlin'
Out dar in de snow—
Lawd sen' de Chris'mus
Of peace ter de po'!

Sweet li'l chillun
Wid nowhar ter go—
Lawd sen' de Chris'mus
Of love ter de po'!

—Atlanta Constitution.

WIVES ON CHRISTMAS TREES

Strange Christmas Customs That Prevail in Parts of Russia.

Of all Christmas tree customs, one of the strangest prevails in parts of Russia. A gift tree is set up in the village, on the branches of which roost young unmarried women, cloaked and hooded and veiled so that their identity is concealed. The swains are admitted one by one, just as they are in our familiar American game of "spat in, spat out." Each as he enters lifts a veil—of course at random—and the face thus disclosed belongs to his future wife. The act of lifting the veil betroths the couple, the penalty for breaking the engagement being a heavy fine to be paid into the village treasury.

Another Russian custom is a procession of children dressed in fantastic animal costumes. One boy holds aloft

A RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS TREE.

a star shaped paper lantern to represent the "star of the east;" another carries on his back a miniature theater, on the stage of which puppet performances like "Punch and Judy" shows are given at every farmhouse where the motley pageant halts.

The modern Christmas tree comes to us from Germany, the Yule log from Scandinavia, Santa Claus from Holland and the Christmas stocking from France, but the Christmas turkey—ah, that is America's contribution to the world's stock of Christmas cheer! But there is one part of the world where the people are afraid to eat turkey. In Armenia it would be too much like treason to their cruel ruler, the Turk. If they do venture to eat the fowl they call it "Egyptian hen." Down in Egypt they name it "Indian hen." Thus both Armenians and Egyptians save themselves from Moslem vengeance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Christmas Table Decorations.

The dinner table itself should proclaim the season by its decoration. A snowy cloth patterned with holly leaves or mistletoe, a centerpiece of glossy holly leaves and brilliant berries, silver candelabra and silver bonbon dishes are appropriate and dignified. Flat wreaths of holly tied with bows of "berry" red ribbon are very effective on the table, one in the center and one encircling each candelabrum. A silver or a cut glass bowl of holly and meteor roses or holly and mistletoe may be set in the wreath to complete the centerpiece. The outline of the Christmas star may be used instead of the wreaths. In this case the bows of ribbon are omitted. And for the guest cards either bells, stars, plum puddings, holly or ivy leaves, cut out and painted and ornamented with Christmas verse or greetings, are appropriate, and a little silk stocking of bonbons may be laid by each card as a souvenir.

Christ's Birthday.

There is something akin to sadness in the fact that in tracing the origin of many of our church festivals we find it in pagan celebrations antedating the Christian era. There is nothing certain even about the birthday of Christ. Some authorities assert that December was in the dry season, when shepherds were on duty day and night. In the controversy over the date, extending from December to May, Pope Julius (337-352) had an investigation made by St. Cyril and was satisfied that the 25th of December was correct. It was so established in the Roman church, and before the end of the fourth century the dictum was universally accepted.—Boston Herald.

Mrs. Leader's Liberality.

Struggling Pastor—Nearly all the congregation has subscribed liberally for the Christmas tree fund, and I feel sure that I can also have your hearty co-operation. How much will you—

Mrs. Leader—Let me see. Oh, I am the only member who has a carriage and coachman, I think.

"Yes. The rest are poor."

"Well, I will drive around and collect the subscriptions."

Christmas Day.

Oh, blessed day which gives the eternal lie
To self and sense and all the brute within—
Oh, come to us amid this war of life;
To hall and hovel come; to all who toil
In senate, shop or study and to those
Who, sundered by the wastes of half a world,
Ill warned and sorely tempted, ever face
Nature's brute powers and men unmanned to brutes—
Come to them, blest and blessing, Christmas day.
Tell them once more the tale of Bethlehem—
The kneeling shepherds and the Babe divine—
And keep them men indeed, fair Christmas day.

—Charles Kingsley.

THE MYSTIC MISTLETOE.

Once a Feature of Pagan Rites, It Now Belongs to Lovers.

From time immemorial the white berried mistletoe has played a leading part in Yuletide festivities, though it has not always conveyed the osculatory privileges which give it its value in the eyes of the romantic youth of today. Like so many other features of the Christmas celebration, mistletoe has been borrowed from the pagans of antiquity and Christianized by the lapse of centuries. The Persians before the birth of Christ used the mistletoe in their sacred rites, and in parts of India pagan priests still incorporate it in their ritual. It figures largely in Scandinavian mythology. Baldur, the son of Odin, though a demigod, was slain by a spear of mistletoe, a proof of its magic powers.

It is from the Druids of old England, however, that mistletoe has come to us. The Druidical priests, sprung, it is said, from the magi of the east, the wise men who worshiped at the cradle of the infant Saviour, held the mistletoe as their most sacred possession, and the cutting of the pretty parasite from the oak, the tree which the Druids claimed God loved more than any other, was attended with the greatest solemnity. On the Druids' festival day a grand procession, leading two white oxen, moved to the mystic grove. There the oxen were fastened to the oak by their horns, and a white robed priest climbed into the leafless branches and cut the bunches of mistletoe with a golden knife. The oxen were then sacrificed and religious services performed, after which the procession returned to the temple in the forest and the mistletoe was deposited in the Druidical arcanum.

Besides taking its place in the religious observances of the Druids, the mistletoe, which the priests gave a name meaning "all healing," was made into many curious decoctions by processes in which times and seasons and incantations were supposed to add to its mysterious powers. These medicines were regarded as cures for human ills generally, whether of mind or body.

With the advance of civilization and the death of superstition mistletoe has lost its religious character, but not its popularity, and the forests of England and of our own southern states are as eagerly frequented by mistletoe gatherers as ever were the dark woods of the ancient Druids.

CHRISTMAS IN SWEDEN.

One Day When There Are Neither Rich Nor Poor.

If you were in Sweden on Christmas eve you would hear the church bells begin to ring at 5 o'clock, for everybody stops work then and the festivities begin in great earnest everywhere in the kingdom. Class distinctions are forgotten and servants are allowed to sit at table with the family. After supper comes the universal Christmas tree, for Sweden is one of the early homes of this beautiful custom.

On Christmas morning at 6 o'clock, while it is still dark, you would go to church, for everybody goes, unless you stayed at home to mind the lights in the house, for every home in the kingdom is illuminated. There is almost sure to be a deep snow, and you would go to church in a sleigh. Behind every sleigh you would see two boys standing on the runners and holding pine torches—a beautiful spectacle as a long procession of sleighs glides over the snow on a forest road. These torches are stuck up in a circle around the church. A whole week is given to good cheer and hospitality.

A Friendship Calendar.

A friendship calendar as a Christmas gift was a source of much pleasure to an elderly lady living alone, says Good Housekeeping. At her request each one of fifty-two of her friends, representing the fifty-two weeks of the year, furnished material for every day of the seven in his week. Each one followed out his own idea for the week's calendar, contributing favorite quotations, short poems, anecdotes and reminiscences, some even adding cherished recipes. In many instances the contributions were original. Others were illustrated with small pictures cut from current magazines. The result was a perpetual calendar, each day representing the loving thought of a friend.

A Christmas Game.

"Christmas candles" is a good old time game. A lighted candle is placed upon a table. The player is blindfolded and stationed with his back to the candle, about a foot from it. He's then told to take three steps forward, turn around three times, then to walk four steps toward the candle and blow it out. His attempt to do so will probably be as amusing to the audience as disconcerting to himself.—Country Life In America.

The American Woman.

It is a fact that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique until they have literally became a race of invalids. Thompson's Barosma will remove that sallow complexion, that tired feeling, that bearing down sensation. Thompson's Barosma invigorates all the organs, strengthens and builds up the entire system. All druggists. $1 per bottle, 6 for $5.

Prayers offered in fear are still more sincere than prayers offered in a spirit of boasting.

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach upsets. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the Kidneys and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual aches vanish under its searching and thorough effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50c, and that is returned if it don't give perfect setisfaction. Guaranteed by L. Taggart, Druggist.

Nervousness.

The most deceptive cause for nervousness is when the kidneys are affected When the kidneys are congested for diseased it affects the great nerves connecting them with the stomach and the heart The stomach is constantly getting out of order and bloating and palpitation of the heart sets in leading many to believe that they are suffering from nervousness, stomach trouble and heart disease. Thompson's Barosma at once corrects the kidney, soothes the nerves and restores the stomach and heart to their normal conditions. Thompson's Barosma is pleasant to take. For sale by R. C. Dodson.

Try to make two virtues look like 10, and they will get so thin you won't know them.

A Pleasant Pill.

No pill is as pleasant and positive as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are so mild and effective that children, delicate ladies and weak people enjoy their cleansing effect, while strong people say they are the best liver pills sold. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

No More Suffering.

If you are troubled with indigestion get a bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and see how quickly it will cure you. Geo. A. Thompson, of Spencer, Ia., says: "Have had Dyspepsia for twenty years. My case was almost hopeless. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure was recommended and I used a few bottles of it and it is the only thing that has relieved me. Would not be without it. Have doctored with local physicians and also at Chicago, and even went to Norway with hopes of getting some relief, but Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the only remedy that has done me any good, and I heartily recommend it. Every person suffering with Indigestion or Dyspepsia should use it." Sold by R. C. Rodson.

When poverty comes in at the window love crawls under the bed.

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expensive. Occasionally life itself is the price of a mistake, but you'll never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Headache, Liver or Bowel troubles. They are gentle yet thorough. 25c, at L. Taggart's Drug Store.

GO TO THE FAIR

FOR LADIES COATS, ALL STYLES, FURS, SUITS, SHIRT WAISTS AND SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND COATS

A full line of Facinators, Shawls, Belts. Fancy Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Sacques and Toques, Fancy Lamps, Gold Clocks, Gold Picture Frames, Gold Framed Mirrors and small Gold Novelties. Fine line of Cut-Glass, Silverware, Jewelry, Pocket Books, Wrist Bags, Toilet Articles. Fancy Goods of all descriptions in Baskets, Birch Bark, Celluloid and Stag Articles, Vases, Picture Books, Jardineres and Umbrella Stands. Umbrellas, all styles from 48c to $12.

The Largest Display of China Ever Shown in the County

THE FAIR STORE, H. A. Zarps & Co. Proprietors.

REMEMBER the store room next to JOHNSON & McNARNEY'S Law Office has been rented and stocked with a large assortment of goods.

Kodol DY[SPEP]SIA CURE

[DIGE]STS WHAT YOU EAT

The $1.00 size takes the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

E. C. DE[WITT] & CO. MANUFACTURED AT THE LABORATORY OF E. C. DEWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist.

Laughlin Fountain Pen

IS THE PEER OF ALL PENS AND HAS NO EQUAL ANYWHERE.

FINEST GRADE 14K. GOLD PEN

YOUR CHOICE OF THESE TWO POPULAR STYLES FOR ONLY

$1.00

SUPERIOR TO OTHER MAKES AT $3

The Laughlin Fountain Pen Holder is made of finest quality hard rubber, is fitted with highest grade, large size, 14k. gold pen, of any desired flexibility, and has the only perfect feeding device known. Either style, richly gold mounted, for presentation purposes, $1.50 extra.

Surely you will not be able to secure anything at three times the price that will give such continuous pleasure and service.

For Sale by

Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, Pa.

SOME QUEER SILK-SPINNERS.

SILKWORMS DO NOT HAVE A MONOPOLY ON THE BUSINESS.

Silk Spiders of Madagascar and America. —Remarkable Sea Shells that produce a beautiful silk.

Silkworms are not the only silk-spinners; for instance, there are certain seashells that are allied to the common mussel and which, extraordinarily as it may seem, produce a strong and beautiful quality of silk.

The pinnas (from a Latin word signifying a wing) as they are called because of their shape, possess the power of spinning, with what is called a foot, a large number of threads in the aggregate forming the cableor byssus by which they moor themselves to the particular spots under the water that they select to occupy. Gibbon the historian tells of a woman in ancient Rome who wore a magnificent dress woven of pinna silk. There is now in the British Museum a pair of gloves made of the byssus of the giant pinna, a species that sometimes attains the length of two feet, and gloves and purses of the same material may be bought at any time in the cities on the Mediterranean coasts.

The Queen of Bavaria is said to have once worn a dress of a still more remarkable fabric woven of silk actually spun by clothes-moths, whose specialty has always been supposed to have been to destroy, rather than to produce materials of which clothing is made.

A Mr. Habenstreet, it appears, having noticed that the larva, or grub, of a particular kind of clothes-moth called the Tinea padella spun an extremely delicate and fairy-like silk, set to work to make fabrics composed of this silk. An opportunity insurmountably difficult first encountered in carrying out his purpose was the fact that the flat patch of silk spun by each of these larvae measured only about half an inch square; but by placing the larvae and making them spin in close proximity to each other he discovered that the squares united at the edges and produced a continuous fabric. Mr. Habenstreet constructed a number of models of paper, oiling the parts not to be covered with silk, and by setting a great number of the clothes moth larvae at work on the surface of his models he succeeded in producing a balloon about four feet in diameter, two shawls literally as light as a feather, and a seamless dress with sleeves. This dress, presented to the Queen of Bavaria and worn by her over her court costume, a frock for which baby clothes-moths not only spun the material but made it up as well, is the most delicate thing imaginable. That which, in the well-known fairy tale, the King's son drew through a finger ring scarcely could have been finer or more compressible. It is, indeed, light to a fault—the merest zephyr is enough to carry the whole dress away.

In the first half of the eighteenth century an enterprising and enthusiastic little Frenchman, M. Bon, turned his attention to spider-webs, and discovered what to him was a new and interesting fact: that female spiders when they had laid their eggs, immediately proceeded to weave webs of strong silken threads, forming cocoons about them. He had conceived the idea that spiders might, to some extent at least, take the place of silkworms, and be made to furnish materials for silk and satin fabrics. It is true that the web used by spiders to capture unsuspecting flies proved on trial altogether too frail and flimsy to be woven into fabrics; but he believed that he had found what he really required in the silk of which spiders' cocoons are composed.

After a competitive contest in which Bon set all the different French species of web-spinners spinning cocoons to discover which was the most available for his purpose, he was led to adopt the "Thomisus" spider, or "short-legged silk-spider," as he called it, as the most productive. He collected all of these that he could, hiring a number of persons to go in search of them.

As soon as he had procured one he put it by itself in a little perforated paper box. After a protracted imprisonment in these miniature Bastiles, during which time Bon found his time principally occupied in catching flies and feeding them to his prisoners, he inspected his paper cells and found to his great delight that the majority of the spiders had beguiled the weary hours of their confinement by spinning cocoons. Bon removed the cocoons from the paper boxes, put them into warm water and washed them thoroughly. Next he boiled them for three hours in water in which was dissolved soap, saltpeter and gum Arabic. When taken out, and the soap rinsed from them, the cocoons were seen to be composed of fine, strong, ash-colored silk. They were carded after being dried thoroughly. The carding was an easy matter, and he affirmed that the threads he obtained were finer and stronger silk than those produced by the silkworms.

However, there happened to be a rival experimentalist in the field at the time—the celebrated Rene Antoine Ferchault de Reamur. As soon as the latter became aware that an obscure individual of the name of Bon was presuming to find out some things about spiders, he lost no time in having himself despatched by the Royal Academy of Paris, of which he was a prominent member, to investigate the matter. There could be only one result: All of Bon's statements were discredited and his claims incontinently dismissed. In vain the poor man wore gloves and stockings of spiders' silk and presented them to learned societies. After the expenditure of time, labor and money, he retired to hide his head in the obscurity from which he had temporarily emerged, while the nobly-born de Reamur wrote a paper on the possibility of spiders being used to produce silk—a famous paper, which became so widely known that the Chinese Emperor caused it to be translated into Chinese. But the noble French people never forgot good M. Bon and his spiders.

Pere Camboni, a French Roman Catholic missionary, when sent to a mission in Madagascar, noticed with surprise the enormous spiderwebs that spred networks of golden wire over the trees and bushes in the gardens of the quarters occupied by his fraternity. The threads composing these webs were so strong that, remembering Bon and what he had accomplished with French spiders, it occurred to him to try what could be done with the greatly superior silk of the Madagascar spiders.

He began by collecting the numerous webs, and with infinite patience he carded and spun them; but the fabric woven from this silk, though immensely strong, was commercially of no value, on account of the irregularity of the threads. Determined not to be beaten, however, he tried by every means in his power to obviate this difficulty, and at last managed to draw the silk directly from the abdomen of the spider, inclosing the insects in old match-boxes for the purpose. It is precisely this principle which is followed in the schools of Madagascar today, and the good father can honestly claim to be the inventor of the system.

The French have taken the subject seriously, and professional schools have been founded for the scientific propagation and the cultivation of the spiders and for the instruction of the natives in winding, spinning and weaving the silk. These schools are due to the initiative of General Gallieni, and are the most useful works instituted by that energetic officer, supplying as they do immediate employment for the natives, as well as forming a nucleus of an industry whose end in this age of progress it is impossible to foresee. The spider, which the natives call "Halabe," belongs to the Nephila, a genus of large spiders found in tropical and semi-tropical countries, and noted principally for the size and strength of the webs they spin. Captured in the mango groves and brought to the school in large, square baskets, they require immediate attention, or the opening of the baskets, sad to relate, will reveal in each a striking and undeniable instance of the "survival of the fittest" in perhaps one solitary survivor, who has eaten up all its fellow-prisoners.

Not only does my lady feed upon her companions, but when occasion offers has no hesitation in devouring her husband. Indeed, he is an insignificant, half-starved, dingy-looking mite, not more than a tenth the size of his mate, whom he fears and worships. When united to the spider of her choice, having incontinently eaten all her unsuccessful suitors, Madame Halabe begins to look about her for some locality where provisions for herself and her coming brood are likely to be found close at hand. Many of the spiders discover these in the immense mango groves of the Royal Gardens at Tananarivo, the Capital of Madagascar, and here the creatures are to be found in great numbers.

As soon as they are taken from the baskets they are placed in a case divided into pigeonholes or square cells like those in which letters are placed in country post-offices. A spider is placed in each cell, with the abdomen projecting on that side of the cell from which the silk is to be drawn. The body is caught and secured by a flat piece of wood in which a half-moon-shaped notch is cut. This piece slides up and down across the back of the cell, and is adjusted to catch the spider just in front of the abdomen and hold it motionless. The legs are brought forward, and they and the head and forward part of the body are in the cells, while the abdomen emerges beyond it on the farther side of the notched piece of wood. Great care is exercised in placing the spiders in their cells so as not to hurt them.

The threads are now drawn from the abdomen of the halabes. This is done by gently laying a finger on each spider in turn, and softly withdrawing the hand.

The native girls have a delicate touch and by light and skilful manipulation manage to draw the silken filaments from all the spiders in the case at one time. The thread thus extracted is led to a mechanical twister, which in turn sends it to a reel. The insects thus firmly held yield without resistance a goodly supply of filaments. Twelve thousand five hundred yards of silk can be taken in a month in four or five successive windings from a single specimen, after which, however, the particular spider operated on dies, a martyr to commercialism.

In general the spiders are not drawn upon to the extent of utter exhaustion; but when a certain amount of silk has been yielded they are sent to a place provided for them where they gradually regain their full vigor and spinning capacities.

The thread drawn from this spider is really marvelous in color, as well as in quality and quantity. We are accustomed to think of spider webs as white, and so they are in most instances. Sometimes, however, the web is a steely blue and often, says Professor McCook, "with a luster like spun glass." In the silk used by spiders in making their cocoons there also are a variety of hues—yellow, green, brown, and even various shades of red. The thread drawn from the halabes has a decided color. No gold was ever more brilliant, no yellow ever more pure in tint, writes Whitley. "Its extreme fineness, its elasticity and tenacity, in which it far excels ordinary silk, allow it to be woven into tissues of fairy-like fineness, of exquisite suppleness and substantial enough to stand the wear of ages." Those who visited the colonial section of the Paris Exposition perhaps will remember of seeing a specimen of the tissue into which this beautiful spider-silk can be woven, made into a complete set of bed hangings, while halabe spiders were exhibited at work. But we have in our own country a near relative of this French-African spider, and one apparently just as capable of being made of value. Like the halabe, it spins a great quantity of strong, beautiful, golden silk, and like the halabe yields thread that can be spun and woven into lustrous and substantial fabrics. This is the Nephila Wilderi, named after its discoverer, Dr. B. G. Wilder.

"I found in a tree on a desolate island a little south from the narbor of Charlestown, South Carolina," he says, "a very large and handsome spider whose web was at least three feet in diameter. I entangled her in her web, and carried her to my tent. The creature was very quiet and did not attempt to escape; but presently after crawling slowly along my sleeve she let herself down to the floor, taking first the precaution, after the prudent fashion of most spiders, to attach to the point she left a silken line which, as she descended, came from her body. Rather than seize the spider herself, I caught the thread and pulled. The spider was not moved, but the line readily drew out and, being wound upon my hands, it seemed so strong that I attached its end to a little quill, and having placed the spider upon the side of the tent, lay down upon my couch and turned the quill between my fingers at such a rate that in one minute six feet of silk was wound upon it. At the end of an hour and a half I had four hundred fifty yards of the most brilliant and beautiful golden silk I ever had seen."

Much greater quantities of silk afterward were wound up with rude appliances constructed for the purpose. The doctor tested the strength of the line spun by this spider by attaching a single silken filament, one four-thousandth of an inch in diameter, to a fixed point and tying the other end of the spider thread to the arm of an accurate balance. He found that it would sustain fifty-four grains before reaching the breaking point. By a simple calculation from this, Dr. Wilder found that a solid rope of spiders' silk one inch in diameter "would sustain a weight of more than seventy tons, while a bar of steel of similar dimensions will sustain a weight of fifty-six, and one of iron twenty-eight tons."

It seems strange that this discovery of Dr. Wilder's, of which a complete and most interesting account was given in "The Atlantic Monthly" for August, 1866, has not been made of some practical use. It seems plain that the particular spider noticed is in every way the equal if not the superior of its conqueror in Madagascar. It is easily kept and fed on soft meat, such as the liver of chickens, where insects are not to be had; it is not venomous, and does not require a plantation in which to recuperate, as do the Madagascar spiders. Moreover, it spins two kinds of silk—a beautiful golden sort that is elastic, and another, an inelastic variety, that has the color and the luster of silver.

The subject is one of really more than ordinary interest. It has been proved over and over again that the silk of certain species of spiders is stronger and more lustrous than that of the silkworm, that spiders of this silk-producing sort are not difficult to keep when their nature and wants are properly understood and attended to, and that they are not so difficult to breed or keep in good health or supply with their proper food as the delicate and pampered worm.—Jas. Carter Beard in Chicago Sunday Magazine.

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THE WINE-MAKING INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK STATE.

By John S. Steele.

The wine-making industry in New York State is now in full swing. It began during the first week in September and will continue till late in the fall, or rather the preliminary process of pressing the grapes will continue until then. The other processes of wine-making continue over the entire year, and in the case of champagne, at least, which is the most important part of the New York State industry, the process of manufacture is not complete for three years. The making of still wines is completed as far as the active work of the wine maker is concerned when the fermentation is finished in the fall, but of course Nature's part, that of maturing the wine by age, may be extended indefinitely.

It is a fact not generally known that in some respects the wine industry of New York is the most important in the United States. The output of California is greater in quantity, and in value it exceeds that of New York. It is estimated that the average annual production of wine in California is between twenty and thirty millions of gallons, while that of New York is only from five to seven millions of gallons. In value, however, that of California is only about $5,000,000, while the wine output of New York is valued at about $3,000,000. This is explained by the fact that the California product is made up largely of clarets and Sauternes, whereas New York is the greatest producer of champagne in America, and champagne runs into value quicker than other wines. Absolutely, however, New York is second both in quantity and value in the United States, with Ohio third.

New York possesses the largest champagne plant in the country, and one that compares favorably with some of the famous European plants. There are regularly carried in storage there and in the process of maturing 1,500,000 bottles of champagne, and the regular annual output is about 250,000 bottles. All this wine is made from grapes grown in the neighborhood of Washingtonville and at Hammondsport, N. Y. About 400 tons of grapes are annually crushed to make champagne at this plant and an equal quantity for the manufacture of still wines. In the Hudson Valley alone there are 10,000 acres devoted to the growing of grapes for wine-making, and in the Lake Keuka district about 15,000 acres. In the whole of New York State there are about 50,000 acres under wine grapes. New York ports and sherries have taken their place in the market with the European wines. New York claret and Sauterne types are rapidly taking the place of the higher grade imported wines, and her champagnes, while handicapped by the popular prejudice against a native wine, are rapidly forging to the front.

The process of making champagne is an exceedingly intricate one, and one requiring a long training. A successful champagne maker must not only be an expert viticulturist, but he must also be a competent chemist. Champagne is not the product of any one grape. It is a blend of the juice of several varieties, and as the constituents of these grapes vary in different years, they must be combined each year to produce a uniform and perfect wine. The grapes used for champagne making in New York are the Elivira and White Diamond, which are white grapes, the Duchess, a black grape, the familiar red Delaware, and the Emelon, which is a dark grape. The juice of these is expressed separately in the fall, allowed to undergo the first fermentation naturally, and then allowed to rest in immense casks until spring. Then the juice of each is analyzed, in order to determine the proportions of each needed to produce the perfect blend. In their separate state they are known to the wine makers as champagne wines. A perfect champagne should contain about ten per cent of alcohol, seven-tenths of one per cent of tartaric acid, two or three per cent of sugar, and the rest the water derived from the natural juice of the grape. In seasons like the present when, owing to a cool and wet summer, the grapes are watery and deficient in natural sugar, it is sometimes necessary to add a little pure cane syrup to the wine to bring up the percentage of sugar. In all cases the sweet wines are produced by the addition of sugar. The dry wine is a natural champagne. When the right proportions have been determined by a chemical analysis of the champagne wines in the spring, the blend is made and the wine bottled. It then enters upon the process of fermentation in the bottle, which is the distinguishing character of true champagne. Many cheap sparkling wines are made sparkling by charging them with gas. The gas in champagne is developed by the fermentation in the bottle. This process takes about three years. The bottles, tightly corked and secured with thick wires, are piled one on top of the other in stacks containing thousands of bottles, in a moderately warm cellar. There they remain undisturbed until the fermentation is complete. The only means that the maker has to know when this is so is by the breaking of the bottles on account of the enormous pressure of the gas developed in the fermentation. About five per cent of all champagne made is lost by this breakage, and often whole stacks of bottles are shivered before the process can be checked. When the breakage becomes so great that it is evident that the fermentation is complete, the bottles are removed to a cooler cellar and there set out neck down in slotted tables for the final process of clearing. The object of this is to allow the sediment in the bottles to settle on the corks, and to facilitate this settling each bottle must be shaken twice a day for a period ranging from fourteen days to a month. A force of forty men is employed at shaking bottles during the season at Washingtonville.

When the settling process is complete that of disgorging follows. The cork is removed and the cork with the sediment resting on it is expelled by the pressure of the gas. If the wine is to be dry the bottle is then filled with a little old champagne, and if it is to be sweet a dosage of cane sugar is added. The bottles are then finally corked and labeled and are ready for the market. At this stage the wine is in fair condition. It improves for about two years after bottling, when the improvement ceases and it is liable to deterioration.

The other types of wine made in New York State are determined by the kind of grape used, and to some degree by the manipulation in making. Sherry is made from the Folle Blanche grape and is aged in a heated room. Tokay is made from the old raisin grape and is a perfectly natural wine. It improves indefinitely with age and does not acquire its best qualities until it is about twenty years old. Clarets and Sauternes are the simplest types of wine and are made from various types of grapes.

Nearly all the American types of wine grapes have been developed from the American wild grape. It is a fact well known to viticulturists that seedling grapes are seldom true to type. Half a dozen seeds from one berry will, if planted, produce probably as many different types of grape, and the chances are that they will all be worthless. The valuable types are all propagated by cuttings, which will always remain true to the parent type. Viticulturists are constantly experimenting with seedlings in search of new varieties, but if they obtain one of value from a thousand seedlings they consider themselves fortunate. Many of the most popular varieties have been discovered by accident.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Case Where Innocent Men Would Have Been Accused.

"Several years ago I took a late train from Boston to New York," said a man in business in Kansas City. "In the morning I was awakened earlier than usual by the porter, who said that a robbery had been committed on the sleeper during the night, and that all the passengers would have to get up. Some one had taken six $100 bills from the clothing of a gentleman who occupied a berth in the middle of the car.

"Every section had been taken before he left Boston, and as the train had been almost constantly in motion, it seemed certain that the person who had committed the theft was still on the car. The porter said no one had been aboard but the passengers, and that none of them had left. It was proposed to search everybody.

"A man who had a berth directly opposite from the one who had been robbed objected. He told his name and said any one might easily find that he was a man of good reputation. In the meantime some officers boarded the car, and after a little sweating got the money from the colored porter, who was the guilty one.

"Then the passenger who had refused to be searched asked the officers to examine his pockets. This seemed strange, but he insisted. In an inside pocket they found six $100 bills. It was merely a coincidence that he should have the same amount of money as the other passenger had lost, and in exactly the same denominations, but he knew that under the circumstances he could hardly establish his innocence. How was that for a case of circumstantial evidence?"—Ex.

GEN. MILES A PROMOTER.

Wants Government to Adopt Rice as Food for Army.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, has entered upon a business career. Largely through the efforts of the officials of the Santa Fe Road, he has become interested, with Burton D. Hurd, in the recently organized American Rice Cereal Company, which has undertaken to induce the government to adopt rice as a food staple for the army.

In a recent announcement by the Santa Fe regarding the project, it was stated that a former army officer had been investigating rice culture in Texas, with a view to trying to have that cereal adopted as an army food, but it was not publicly known until yesterday that the official referred to was the former Commander-in-chief.

It appears that the project which the railroad and cereal company have formed extends further than at first announced, and it is stated that Gen. Miles soon will make an extended tour of Europe, with a view to educating European governments regarding the value of rice as an army food, especially during campaign times. Gen. Miles, on account of several European trips, is well known in almost all foreign courts, and his ideas regarding army foods are more or less well known in Europe.—Chicago Record-Herald.

What Ailed Her Pulse.

Little Bessie was recovering from a "run of fever," and her appetite had begun to assert itself. "Can't I have more than this, mamma?" she asked, looking at the meager slice of toast and the "shadow tea" that had been brought to her bedside. "This isn't half enough."

"I am afraid to give you more just yet, dear," said her mother. "Your fever is not quite all gone. Your pulse is still too quick."

"But don't you see, mamma," urged Bessie, "that it's my excitement because I can't get enough to eat that makes my pulse so quick?"

Not His Fault.

Aunt Prisms—I am shocked at you, Maude. You permitted young Mr. Jones to kiss you.

Maude—He only touched me on the nose, auntie.

Aunt Prisms—It was quite out of place, dear.

Maude—He knew it was, auntie; but you came in so suddenly, you see.—Tit-Bits.

Here is a story we heard the other day that is good if it is old: "A man was to be operated on for appendicitis. When the doctors began the work he asked for a preacher. They enquired what he wanted of one and he said that he wished to be opened with prayer."

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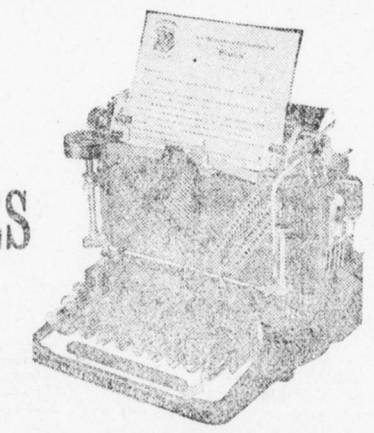
SHOLES  VISIBLE

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NEW YORK SEAT OF POWER.

All the Great Systems Subject to One-man Power, Which Is Exercised by Bankers in Their Offices in the Metropolis. —Harriman and Gould Hard-working Autocrats.—Radical Changes.

Recently Edwin Haley, president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and Iowa Central railroads, accompanied by his partner, F. H. Davis, treasurer, and vice president and treasurer, respectively, of the two roads just mentioned, went West to inspect these and other railroad properties in which they are either the controlling factors or are heavily interested.

Messrs. Hawley and Davis have controlled the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Iowa Central for about five years, yet neither of these officials had inspected either property for at least two years. They have their offices in New York, the meetings of the directors are held there, the dividends are declared in those offices —in short, the properties are practically managed from New York.

Naturally, it will be asked how this can be done successfully. For many years both Mr. Hawley and Mr. Davis were closely associated with that great railroad builder and magnate, the late Collis P. Huntington. One of the striking gifts of Mr. Huntington was his ability to select competent associates and subordinates, and his willingness to trust them with important duties. He selected Mr. Hawley for head of the traffic department of the Southern Pacific Company. As long as Mr. Hawley held that position he was credited with being the greatest solicitor in the country.

When Mr. Hawley prospered, as he was bound to do, and came to own and direct railroads for himself, he adopted the tactics of his great chief. He had worked hard, and did not propose to have his time and strength taken with details and routine, nor even with frequent trips to the territory covered by the roads of which he was the head. Accordingly he selected for vice president and general manager the best man he could find for the place, a man eagerly sought for by not a few much larger systems. Mr. Hawley knew that he had a good man, and he made a long-time contract with him at a price that was prohibitive for even his stronger rivals. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Davis, with the assistance of the directors, have managed the finances of the properties very successfully, and have supervised the operation of the road in a general way, passing on all matters of importance. The vice president and general manager has been the chief operating official—the man "on the ground."

These few facts suggest in a general way the radical difference in the management of railroads, particularly those in the West, that has taken place within the last few years. They pave the way also for showing how large a number of railroads whose lines do not come near New York are practically directed from that center.

How different this from the not distant past! Not so many years ago the presidents of Western railroads were men who had come up from the humblest positions in the service. They had their headquarters at a central point in the territory covered by their roads, and they spent most of the time on the scene of action. They were the operating and financing men combined.

Now we have bankers or men of some general railroad experience as presidents of the Western roads. Mr. Hawley is a banker, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange, although, as already shown, he had valuable railroad experience before he began buying them for himself.

As in the case of Mr. Hawley, these men have their offices in New York and direct their properties by means of the telegraph, long-distance telephone, and the mails. To the vice president and general manager is intrusted the direct operation of the property. The banker presidents in the East sell the stock and bonds with which to buy new rails, equipment, &c., and the vice president-general manager gets the traffic to fill the cars and the money with which to pay interest on the bonds and dividends on the stock.

President of Many Roads.

It is safe to assert that few people among the general public have even an approximate idea of the large number of roads that are managed in the way already roughly outlined. In some cases a single New York banker is president of several important Western properties whose lines may not extend farther East than Chicago.

Take, for instance, that little wizard Edward H. Harriman, who is contesting with that giant in the railroad world, James J. Hill, for his right to the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Soon after Mr. Harriman secured control of the Southern Pacific Company for the Union Pacific Railroad he was elected president of the former company. Control of the Southern Pacific carried with it control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Charles H. Tweed, long one of the late Collis P. Huntington's most valuable associates and counselors, was then president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A little later he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Harriman. Within the last twelve months Horace G. Burt has resigned as president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and he, also was succeeded by Mr. Harriman, previously chairman of the board of directors of that company. Here is one man, essentially a banker—not primarily a railroad man—directing from his office in New York the affairs, not only of finance, but largely of operation, of a system of railroads covering, roughly, 16,000 miles, and one of the most important steamship lines on the Pacific Ocean having a large fleet of boats.

Naturally, the methods employed in this gigantic task will be of interest. In the first place, it may be stated that in the case of Mr. Harriman, as already intimated, he is president in fact as well as in name, and he is the actual head of every corporation with which his name is connected. Of course, he does not do everything himself, although he does vastly more than any one not intimately acquainted with him would imagine he has the physical strength to accomplish.

Able Corps of Assistants.

Nevertheless, he has a large and able corps of assistants. For instance, there is J. C. Stubbs, who is styled traffic director of the entire Harriman system. This is an office less than two years old, and the Gould lines have the only other man filling a similar position. As his title indicates, Mr. Stubbs has general direction of traffic matters on all the Harriman roads. Mr. Harriman has introduced another new office, the occupant of which is known as director of purchases. His title clearly suggests his duties in a broad way. Upon these two men devolve the highly important duties of getting and apportioning traffic among the different roads in the system and of making the purchases of supplies, an item reaching into the millions every year.

Of course, Mr. Harriman has the usual list of associate officers, several secretaries and assistants of various kinds. He is the man at the helm, however, and nothing large or small escapes his watchful eye. Mr. Harriman has a strong desire to have the reins in his hands and to do the driving all the time. There he sits day in and day out in that large front office in the southwest corner on the fourth floor of the Equitable Life Building, 120 Broadway, with a map of his entire railroad system before him, subordinate officers, secretaries, and clerks at a moment's call; telegraphic instruments clicking in an adjoining room. If the board of directors of any one of the numerous roads in the Harriman group adopts a measure the purport of which must be known at once by the operating officials in the West, a secretary or attendant is called and a message is flashed over the wires instantly to Chicago, Omaha, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, or whatever point is desired. If this message, for instance, means that construction work on a certain line is to be stopped, it can be done inside of an hour.

But Mr. Harriman does not merely sit in his New York office and suggest to his directors the wisdom of issuing large amounts of bonds or stocks as in the case of Southern Pacific issue of $100,000,000 of preferred stock recently, or issue orders to the officials on the ground in the West. He makes frequent trips over his roads—several trips every year. Remember that this man is primarily a banker and did not come up in the railroad ranks.

Gould Also in New York.

A man who occupies a position in the railroad world very similar to that of Mr. Harriman is George J. Gould, who is, in fact, closely associated with Mr. Harriman in many of the latter's railroad enterprises.

A substantial part of the legacy which the late Jay Gould left his children was in the form of a long list of railroad properties with which his name was prominently identified, and which constituted the Gould system of railroads of that day. Mr. Gould's property comprised also a large interest in several New York banks. George Gould has assumed direction of the railroads and his brother Edwin of the banks.

George Gould's name appears in the official rosters as president of more than half the roads in the present Gould system. He is the virtual president of them all, for nothing of importance is done by the other officials without first consulting Mr. Gould. His word is absolute law in every one of the Gould roads.

Like Mr. Harriman, Mr. Gould has his office in New York, and directs all his properties from that point. This base of operation is in the southwest corner on the fifth floor of the Western Union Building, 195 Broadway. Mr. Gould is not only surrounded by secretaries, associate officers, clerks and messengers, but every official and employe of the Gould companies in the building (and there are no other companies in the building) are subject to his call at a moment's notice to share in the work which he outlines. As a matter of fact, much that might be termed his personal work is parceled out among the men already referred to. By this system it can be readily seen how he can accomplish a vast amount of work.

Growth of Gould System.

The present Gould system of railroads is considerably longer than that left by Jay Gould, George having added to it materially. It now comprises approximately 15,000 miles of lines. Among the most important roads are the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Texas and Pacific, the St. Louis Southwestern, and the Denver and Rio Grande. Mr. Gould has private telegraph wires between his New York office and the principal centers touched by the Gould roads, and is thus in direct communication with all his properties. He not only directs the finances of these properties in a masterly fashion, but he has much to say and do in the actual operation of them.

A. C. Bird, to whose office reference has been made already, does the same for the Gould roads in the getting and distributing of traffic that J. C. Stubbs does for the Harriman lines. In Russell Harding, vice president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific, Mr. Gould had a valuable executive in the operating department. (Mr. Harding recently resigned to accept a similar position with the new Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton system.) Joseph Ramsey, jr., president of the Wabash and several other roads in the Gould group, is a man in whose ability Mr. Gould has the greatest confidence, and who is making an enviable record for himself. Both Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Harding have their headquarters in St. Louis, but they are in New York often in conference with Mr. Gould. After all is said and done, the latter is the real head of all the roads bearing the Gould name.

Mr. Gould is a tremendous worker. His fondness for polo and other active outdoor sports, however, keeps his physique in prime condition. The coldest days in winter his business suit is made of medium-weight serge, and when he arrives at his office, about 10 a. m., he almost invariably is in a lively perspiration, and is carrying a lightweight top coat on his arm. Once inside his office he strips off undercoat and waistcoat and settles down to business immediately. During the coldest days in midwinter Mr. Gould may often be seen going to various offices in the Western Union Building in the same negligee style. He even presided at a meeting of the directors of one of the companies not long ago without coat or vest.

Gould's Frequent Trips.

Mr. Gould does not depend altogether on his representatives in the West to carry out his orders. He goes over the lines often to see with his own eyes what is being done. On these trips he talks considerably to the newspaper men. He has little to say to the representatives of the press in New York.

Still another man in the same category with Mr. Harriman and Mr. Gould is Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Fish belongs to a family of bankers and financiers, and was originally a banker himself. Still, from his office on the thirteenth floor of the North American Trust Building, 135 Broadway, he directs, in great detail, the affairs of one of the best railroad properties in the Central West. While Mr. Fish does not maintain a private telegraph wire service with Chicago, the main office of the company in the West, still he has a surprisingly intimate knowledge of the exact condition of affairs all over the Illinois Central system at a given moment. Mr. Fish is spoken of in railroad circles as one of the hardest working railroad presidents in the country.

He does not spend very much time in traveling over the Illinois Central lines, but his grasp of his property is wonderful. He seems to have the entire railroad situation of the country absolutely in hand, also. No man can better give a writer on railroad matters ideas on which to base comprehensive articles.

No Leisure Till 7 p. m.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Fish is an extremely busy man. A newspaper man who went to his office recently to see him was told by a friend there that a good time to see him would be about 7 o'clock in the evening. This may seem a gross exaggeration, but it is actually true that Mr. Fish may often be found hard at work at his office at that hour, even in summer. No man, busy or otherwise is more accessible than he when he can find a moment to see his callers. Once in his presence, it is even more difficult to get away than it was to get in. This great railroad chief will, of his own volition, chat most interestingly, not only of Illinois Central and railroad matters in general but of his farm at Garrisons and numerous other topics as well.

He is extremely plain in his tastes, particularly in the matter of dress. The same is true of Mr. Harriman and George Gould. Mr. Fish's business dress is invariably a plain sack suit, coat, vest, and trousers, all of the same material. His neckwear and linen, while always neat in the extreme, are perfectly plain.

Mr. Harriman also wears a plain sack suit, a low turnover collar, and a small plain black bow. George Gould never appears in business hours in anything but a plain sack suit, his favorite materials being blue or black serge. All three pieces of the suit are always of the same material—no figured waistcoats or striped trousers. His neckwear is correspondingly simple.

Mr. Fish cares little for the gayety and conventionalities of Newport, where Mrs. Fish is so prominent, but takes far more delight in his farm at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, of which he is wont to speak often to his callers at the Illinois Central office.

Other Roads Similarly Ruled.

The great Rock Island system, since it passed to the present management, has been directed chiefly from New York. L. F. Loree, when president of the Rock Island Company, had his headquarters in New York, and now Robert Mather, his successor, has come here from Chicago to direct the properties. B. F. Yoakum, until recently president, now chairman of the board of directors of the 'Frisco system is supposed to have his main office in St. Louis, but he spends more time in New York than there. It is practically true that the Rock Island system, the largest in the world, is in the hands of bankers, and is directed by them from New York, as are the Harriman, Gould, and Illinois Central systems. With the exception of the Wabash, none of the lines of these systems comes nearer New York than Buffalo or Pittsburg, while most of them do not extend east of Chicago, a thousand miles from New York.

With the exception of the Rock Island all the great railroad systems mentioned are specimens not only of the new style of railroading outlined, namely, the direction of a great Western railroad property by a banker from his New York office, but also of one-man power, both in the organization of the properties and their management.

Another example of the one-man-power regime is W. K. Venderbilt, head of the large system of railroads bearing the name of his family. Mr. Verderbilt is president of only a few of the companies in the Venderbilt system, but he is the supreme authority in every company, nevertheless. All matters of importance must have his approval, and if he is abroad he passes upon them by cable, if of sufficient importance, otherwise by mail. As a matter of fact, because of his long trips abroad, Mr. Vanderbilt transacts more business from London, Paris and other European centers than from his office in the Grand Central station in New York.

Another that might be mentioned in the Southern Railway, Samuel Spencer, its president, has spent most of his time in New York, although the main office of the company is in Washington, D. C. It should be said in passing that Mr. Spencer has managed his property with marked success, having brought the preferred stock up to the full 5 per cent dividend basis from a point where the share holders received no return on their investment.—Wash. Post.

TWO DAYS OF POKER ENOUGH.

Finish of a Man Who Made a Business of Warring on River Gamblers.

"There was men traveled the Mississippi River when I was a young feller that you don't see nobody like 'em now," said Caleb Mix, the veteran bartender on the river packet City of Natchez. "It must be nigh fifty years since I begun jugglin' bottles on the old Creole Belle —that was the first boat I worked on. An' things ain't no more like what they was then nor a mule is like a mulberry tree. The times is different an' people is different.

"One thing you won't never come across again on the river boats is draw poker the way it was played them days, an' I don't never see nobody like the men 't uster make a business o' playin' it. They was a hard lot, an' I ain't sayin' there's any great call for to have nobody like 'em on the boats to-day; but they sure was interestin', an' when they traveled the boats like they did there was gen'ally some doin's aboard afore the trip was over.

"There's lots of 'em I c'n remember, that was all of a sort. Reckless daredevils, ready to risk their last dollar in a game, or their lives in a fight, mean as pizen most ways, but hearty an' free enough with their money at the same time. They wa'n't no earthly good to nobody but theirselves, an' monstrous little to their ownselves.

"But there was one feller 't uster travel with 'em an' play with 'em almost constant, that was different f'm any I ever knowed. 'Peared like he went into the game different, an' had different idees o' most everything f'm what the others had. I never right knowed whether you c'd call him a p'fessional gambler or not, but I never knowed him to do nothin' else but play poker.

"He were a tall, dark chap, about forty years old when I first khowed him; 't years old when I first knocked him; 't blood into him. Some said 'twas more'n likely he had, bein' as he came f'm Virginny, an' they do say Injun is reckoned good blood up there. Mebbe 'tis. Likely there's different kinds of Injun, different places. Anyway, his name was Gwaltney, an' they said Gwaltney was a good name in Virginny.

"This un didn't do nothin' down in this part o' th' world for to make it no more illustrious. First off, he drinked somepin' desp'rate.

"Everybody drinked liquor them days, 'thouten 'twas some 't had money to drink wine constant; but this here Gwaltney, he drinked all the time. 'Peared like it didn't take no hold on him, neither, on'y to make him quiet an' ugly lookin', which he were ugly enough without it.

"He warn't no great fighter, though. 'Peared like he was satisfied if he was let alone. I never seen him draw a knife but once, nor shoot but once in three or four years that he traveled the river. An' when he did fight, he didn't 'pear to take no satisfaction into it, like a good many does.

"He just fired once, an' when he seen his man drop he turned an' walked away. An' when he drawed his knife an' the other feller backed away f'm him, he just laughed, sort of contemptuous like, an' put it back in his boot.

"But it was poker I started to tell about. 'Peared like he played it different f'm most. There's them that plays it for excitement, settin' into a game whenever they gets a chance, an' playin' for big money all the time, but not carin' none too serious about the money, fur as anybody c'n see, whether they win or lose.

"An' there's them that plays for fun, casual like, whenever it's handy, but not lookin' for it special, an' not 'pearin' to care whether there's a game goin' or not. Then, o' course, there's p'fessionals that's al'ays watchin' out for a game, an' al'ays playin' for the money an' nothing else, makin' a business of it, cold blooded an' scientific, but not takin' no interest in th' excitement of it.

"Well, Gwaltney wa'n't like none o' these. 'Peared like he war like a man 't goes out gunnin' for bear, 't don't take no notice o' nothin' else but bear. Maybe he'll see squirrels or pa'tridges or even deer when he's out, an' not give 'em no notice. If he don't find bear, he'll come home with his gun loaded, just like it was when he started out.

"That was Gwaltney. I've saw him travel f'm Memphis, plumb through to New Orleans, 'thouten ever touchin' a card, an' I've saw him play two days an' three nights 'thouten leavin' the game ten minutes.

"It was this way. He wouldn't set into no game on'y with p'fessionals. If he c'd get two or three of 'em together that'd play with him, he'd set in f'r any money they liked, an' he'd play right along, win or lose, till they'd quit, or somepin' 'd break up the game.

"But if anybody else 'd set in that wa'n't a p'fessional, it didn't make no difference how good a player he mought be, Gwaltney 'd drop o' the game in no time. 'Peared like he hadn't no use for sucker money. He al'ays had plenty of his own, wherever it come from, but he were keen as a hawk to win f'm a gambler.

"He didn't never say nothin' about it to nobody. 'Peared like he didn't never care nothin' about talkin' to nobody about nothin'. I never seen him talk to nobody five minutes at a time. Nor I never see him readin' nor doin' nothin' else but drink an' play poker.

"If there wa'n't no game on, he'd come into the bar ev'ry twenty minutes or so an' take a big drink all to his own cheek, an' walk out. An' he didn't never look like he'd ever had a drink afore in his life.

"He didn't have to tell nobody, though, for to be knowed for a man 't was lookin' for a p'fessional game. Them things is found out without tellin', an' 't wan't often 't he had to look long. Gamblers was thicker on the boats 'n crows in a cornfield them days, an they was al'ays lookin' f'r a man as had money.

"Some on 'em got so they wouldn't play with him when they'd set in with him two or three times. When a man plays poker for business he hain't no relish for playin' with a man 't he can't beat, an' they did say 't Gwaltney played the best game 't was ever saw on the river. An' he knowed all the tricks there was.

"He wa'n't never caught tryin' any on 'em, but he wouldn't stand for anybody else playin' 'em. He didn't never make no row about it, nor get ugly, but he'd sort o' grin an' call for new deck, or say somepin' carelesslike about the way things was goin', but he'd say it so's not to make the other man shoot, just to let him know 't he was on.

"The on'y time 't ever knowed him to look sort o' half way happy was when he'd play some gambler to a standstill, an' have him quit the game broke, or back out altogether, an' say flat-footed as how he wuldn't play no more with him. 'Twa'n't necessary for him to give no reasons. Gwaltney knowed it was because the other feller war afraid of his game, an' that 'peared to give him some satisfaction.

"Stands to reason, though, that a man like him was goin' to find men that'd give him a run for his money. He wa'n't the on'y man on the river 't knowed the game, nor wa'n't the on'y one't were ready to take a chance.

"The queer thing about it to me was 't he lasted as long as he did, stackin' up ag'in the best men there was on the river, year in an' year out, for the better part o' four years, but that's what he did.

"It got to be talked about, natural, an' there was players f'm all over uster come aboard the boats to meet him, layin' for a game. He never had no pal, an' he never backed out of a game, but he never got much the worst of it till Charlie Bates an' his pal happened along late one fall an' got pickin' up suckers on the old Creole Belle.

"They are said to be f'm up North somewheres, an' they sure was a quiet lookin' pair o' boys. Neither one on 'em wa'n't thirty years old, an' Bates were as innocent lookin' as a schoolmarm. But they got hold of a couple o' planters f m Mississippi an' done 'em up shameful inside of a hour.

"Gwaltney were lookin' on, an' he seen plain enough what they was. So just naturally he laid for them, an' bein' as they took him for another sucker, he didn't have to do no hard work for to get another game started with on'y three men into it, an' him one o' the three.

"Well, they played all the way to Vicksburg, an' Gwaltney dropped over $3,000 in the game. 'Peared like that were all the money he had with him, an' he had to stop off an' send for more, or somepin' like that, so him an' Bates an' his pal parted there, but Gwaltney made 'em promise to let him know when they come back.

"They wa'n't noways slow about that, natural enough, an' all's they did was to go down with the boat to New Orleans an' stay aboard for th' up-river trip. Gwaltney was waitin' for 'em, an' the three on 'em was shut into a stateroom with cards an' chips afore the Creole Belle had took on the freight 't was waitin' on the levee.

"I was called into the room tol'able frequent for the next two days, bein' as Gwaltney was drinkin' right along same as usual, but Bates, he didn't drink nothin', an' his partner, Ferguson, on'y took a nip now an' again, same as most anybody. 'Peared like they was lookin' for Gwaltney to get drunk, but he never turned a hair. On'y I c'd see f'm what little I did see, 't he were losin' again.

"Just naturally I watched out the best I knowed for to see whether there was any crooked work, but if there was it must ha' been the slickest kind for to get past Gwaltney, an' 'twa'n't likely 't I c'd spot it. Anyway, I didn't, but there wa'n't no doubt as Bates an' Ferguson was two o' the best players 't ever come down the river. I seen that, an' I seen, too, 't Gwaltney was gettin' rattled.

"Next thing I knowed the game broke up. Bates an' Ferguson went off to bed, an' Gwaltney come into the bar an' took a drink. Then he lit a cigar an' went out on deck, like he were goin' fer a walk.

"A'ter that there wa'n't nothin' ever knowed of him. He was missed 'fore we got to a landin', but he wa'n't nowheres on the boat. Bates an' his pal traveled the river for a year or so more, till the war broke out, an' they went North, an' then I never heard no more on 'em.

"Years a'ter, I met a feller 't knowed Gwaltney up in Virginny, an' he said 't Gwaltney's father an' two brothers had all shot theirselves fer losin' all they had at cards, an' this here one had took an oath to make war on gamblers as long as he lived. He made a good fight of it while he lasted, but he'd bit off a tol'able big mouthful when he tackled the p'fessionals on the Mississippi."—Chi. Interocean.

"So Maude is happily married?"

"Happily? I should say she is! Why she married a somnambulist, who gets up in his sleep every morning and builds the fire."

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New line of Summer Hats, Caps and Neckwear.

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A Christmas Deal

By FREDERIC TREAT.

It was Christmas eve at the Eyrie, the country seat of the Martins, set on a pinnacle in the hills. The place had been opened for the holidays, and the family, with a number of guests, formed a delightful "house party." Tonight general merrymaking was in order. In the hall before the great open fireplace, in which logs were blazing, sat Edith Martin with Ralph Arnold, a recent arrival from the west who had been devoted to her since they had first met, a week before.

"You are not in harmony with the occasion," he said to her. "Instead of a happy Christmas look on your face there is a troubled one."

She drew back for a moment as if withholding a confidence, then suddenly let it all out.

"I must tell you," she said, "but you are not to breathe a word to any one. He is coming by the train that arrives at 11:40 and will be here at 12. He must go back to the city early tomorrow on important business, and"—here she lowered her voice to a whisper—"I am to accept him before this gay night is over."

"Who is he?"

"John Trotter, dealer in foreign laces, a thorough business man and rich. Papa has lost a great deal of money by

THE DOOR OPENED AND MR. TROTTER ENTERED.

the shrinkage in stocks, and Mr. Trotter is going to help him ever so much to enable him to hold what he has till the market rises again."

"And the bonus is your hand?"

"That's very near the truth."

"The contract is to be signed at 12 midnight?"

"I have promised that if Mr. Trotter will come up this evening I will give him my answer."

"It will be yes?"

"It must be yes."

"That is, if he arrives."

"If he doesn't I shall have to nerve myself anew on another occasion."

"How much money is he to loan your father?"

"Papa said it was something like half a million."

"I think they might have left you to spend this Christmas happily. How miserable it is to be poor! If I were rich I might save you this sacrifice, and"— He paused reflectively.

"You wouldn't charge any bonus," She was looking very steadily at the leaping flames.

"Oh, the bonus! It wouldn't be any kindness to you to take you out of the frying pan and put you into the fire."

"I'd rather burn on a gridiron than sizzle in a pan."

The young man sat toying with his watch chain. Had the girl looked at him she would have seen that the expression on his face was not in keeping with the unemotional tones of his voice.

"If he fails to arrive on time and it is possible for you to jump into the fire, will you do so?"

"There is no fire to jump into."

There was another pause. The logs were crackling; the fire was sending a genial warmth and light through the paneled hall. From the rooms adjoining came shouts of laughter as some one was caught and kissed under the mistletoe.

"I am a promoter," said Arnold presently. "It is my business to secure funds for carrying out enterprises. Suppose I could get this loan for your father?"

They were speaking very deliberately—so deliberately that one might have thought they were two people of business making a bargain.

"At the same interest he will pay Mr. Trotter?" she asked.

"How much is that?"

"Now I think of it, I heard papa say 4 per cent."

"That would be satisfactory."

Miss Martin may have been considering the matter of interest. At any rate, it was some time before she reached the next step.

"The bonus?" she asked under her breath.

"That would depend upon whether you would rather 'burn' than 'fry,' or, rather, whether you prefer neither to burn nor fry."

"It would not be fair to withhold the bonus. Nevertheless if it were a burden instead of a blessing"—

He did not help her out. Instead he took out his watch and noted the hour. It was five minutes to 12.

"It is understood and agreed," he said, "that if the party of the first part doesn't show up when the clock strikes 12 the party of the second part shall consider herself released from signing the contract and will make the same arrangement with the party of the third part—that in lieu of the sum of half a million dollars at 4 per cent interest"—

"The bonus?" She was losing her business equanimity, tapping her foot on the lion skin beneath it. There remained only a few minutes to 12, and the party of the first part might walk in at any moment.

"The bonus shall be optional."

"With whom?"

"The party of the second part."

"But the party of the third part?"

"Will only accept it entire. The heart must go with the hand."

"It's a bargain," she said, extending her hand, which he grasped. At the same moment the clock at the other end of the hall began to strike the hour. It was an old fashioned timekeeper with enormous weights and wheezed out its arithmetic strokes with provoking slowness. The pair sat motionless, their clasped hands concealed under a fold of the lady's dress, their eyes turned upon the front door. Each stroke brought them nearer to a consummation of their bargain. At the fourth there was a tinkle of the electric doorbell. At the eighth a servant passed the couple on his way to open the front door. Arnold put out his foot, and the man went sprawling on the floor. At the eleventh stroke the servant was on his feet and rubbing his shins. At the twelfth he proceeded on his way. There was a pressure between the two concealed hands. In another moment the door opened and Mr. Trotter entered.

But what entered with him? Christmas morning. Twenty such mornings had come in the lifetime of Edith Martin, but none that brought her such relief and at the same time such happiness as this one. Instead of being obliged to sacrifice herself to save her father she had accepted a man whom the first moment she saw him she knew to be the man she could love.

Ralph Arnold was indeed a promoter and had made a fortune in organizing gold mines. The day after Christmas he telegraphed his acceptance of an offer he had had for his principal mine and loaned the proceeds to Mr. Martin, who in six months regained all he had lost. Mrs. Ralph Arnold on last Christmas eve, sitting before a blazing fire beside her eldest daughter, now sixteen, told her the story of her Christmas deal.

Christmas Service In Stable.

At Santa Cruz, Cal., there is an old Spanish church in which the people worship only on Christmas eve. Externally it looks like a stable and has no chandelier. The floor and walls are of stone, and on the eastern side there is a manger, looking through the bars of which one sees the scenes of the Nativity, with the towers of castles and palaces in the distance. In the foreground the Virgin sits by the manger, holding the infant Saviour, with St. Joseph leaning over her and the wise men offering sheep, oxen and various precious gifts. Outside this exterior stable there are figures of men carrying sheep and calves on their shoulders, hastening to the sacred scene. In this chapel worshipers remain all night on their knees. This manger side of the church is against the east wall, high upon which is the only window in the edifice, so that the first rays of the morning sun irradiate the scenes of the Nativity. The rays lend a roseate glow, and as soon as this reaches the worshipers they leave the church, light cigarettes and begin their festivities.

A Christmas Game.

A Yuletide version of the donkey party is played thus: On a sheet sketch or paste a design of a Christmas tree. Have each branch of the tree terminate in a circle containing a number, using the numbers from one to ten or one to twenty-five, according to the size of the tree. Each person playing is blindfolded in turn and is given a rosette with which he must "decorate the tree." Each person aims to pin his or her rosette on or near to the highest number of the tree. Each competitor has three trials, the three numbers to which he pins nearest being written down to his credit by the hostess, who keeps tally. The one whose three numbers added together gives the largest sum total wins the first prize.

The Day of Hope.

The day of the Nativity is the day of hope—the day of hope to the struggling conscience of man; to the human nature which is uplifted in Christ and made partaker of God; to the families of men who believe that sacred human love is not given to perish with the earth, but in Christ is destined to some eternal purpose; to all who labor and pray for the coming of a kingdom where God shall reign in men, and men shall live in peace and good will, where

The war drum shall throb no longer and
the battleflags be furl'd
In the parliament of man, the federation
of the world.

—Right Rev. Davis Sessums, Bishop of Louisiana.

Limited.

"Does you feel thankful dis Chris'mus?"

"Dess middlin'. Providence gimme a good appetite, but he stopped right dar!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Christmas.

A chandelier,
A mistletoe,
A lover near,
A maid below;
A scuffle dear,
A kiss or so,
And that is Christmas, don't you know?

How We Breathe.

Men and women do not breathe alike. In a woman the breathing is from the thorax, or chest, while in a man it is mainly from the diaphragm, which is lower down. This peculiar difference is so marked that it is possible to recognize by it a woman disguised as a man, although the disguise may be faultless in other respects. Most physiologists say that this difference is not due to sex, but owing to artificial conditions, such as the wearing of corsets.

Conscientious.

Weary Walker—No, ma'am; I ain't dirty from choice. I'm bound by honor. I wrote a testimonial for a soapmaker once and promised 'to use no other.' Mrs. Housekeep—Well, why do you not use that? Weary Walker—Because, ma'am, that firm failed about five years ago.

He Didn't Want to Arbitrate.

"The reason I can't get along with my wife is that she wants to submit all our differences to arbitration."

"To arbitration?"

"Yes. She always wants to refer disputes to her mother."

Feeling Better.

She—So your ideal jilted you? He—Yes, but I am somewhat reconciled. I have since learned that she married hers.—Puck.

Editor Versus Lawyer.

A lawyer in a courtroom may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain or thief, and no one makes a complaint when court has adjourned. If a newspaper prints such reflections on a man's character there is a libel suit or a dead editor. And this is owing to the fact that people believe what an editor says; what a lawyer says cuts no figure.—Routt County (Colo.) Courier.

The Place For a Pupil.

"And there is one thing about the pupil of the eye that I can't say about lots of other pupils," remarked the teacher.

"What is that?" asked the scholars in chorus.

"It is always found up around the head."—Yonkers Statesman.

Making Sure.

Mr. Totterly—Could you marry a very old man with a good deal of money if he told you frankly how old he was and how much he was worth? Miss Timely—How much is he worth?

Then He Went.

Unwelcome Suitor—That's a lovely song. It always carries me away. She—If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both I would have sung it earlier in the evening.

DR. CALOWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

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C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY,

General Merchandise.

STORE ON THE RIALTO.

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We have just received a new lot of black satin skirts, the best we have ever had for the money. They are made of good quality satin, with adjustable band. with double rows of ruffles and with accordian pleats, Prices 50c to $2.70 each.

CORSETS

A new lot of Coronet Corsets. Our line is complete, having filled in recently. They are made up of the best quality of material for the price, 50c and $1.00 each. Also a lot of corsets, odd sizes, $1.00 corsets for 50c, and 50c corsets 25c.

DRESS GOODS

We have never had a better line of Dress Goods than we are showing this fall and winter. Do not fail to see them before the best are picked out, and we also have a lot of dress goods that we are selling very cheap and they are going rapidly. There are plaids, cashimeres, mixed suitings and wool goods, some of them at half price. From 10c to 25c per yard.

GINGHAMS

We keep constantly in stock a full line of Lancaster Ginghams. This brand is the best that we can get that will hold the color in washing.

Ladies and Misses Sweaters

A lot of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Sweaters, several colors, all wool, prices $1.00 to $2.90.

The Tam-O'Shanters are selling rapidly in brown, red, blue, white and grey. All wool, and have both square and round. Just the thing for the young people to wear to school.

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Rye "	75
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	50
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 35
Chop Feed, "	1 35
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Corn, per bushel,	75
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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Mrs. Alice Faucett has returned home from an extended visit to Olean.

Rev. W. S. Rafter, of New York city, visited in Emporium last Thursday and Friday.

Joseph Kissell, of Sterling Run, visited in Emporium yesterday.

A. A. McDonald, of Costello, called on Emporium friends this week.

The City Hotel has been supplied with storm doors at the main entrance.

Elmer F. Smith, of Grove, transacted business in Emporium yesterday and incidently made a visit to some of our stores.

Fred K. Zimmer, of Gardeau, while transacting business in town on Saturday paid the PRESS sanctum a short but pleasant visit.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, of Emporium and children, Grace and Edmund, are visiting Mrs. Robert Stahley.—Ridgway Advocate.

J. W. Kritner, one of Cameron county's most energetic farmers, was a substantial PRESS caller last Saturday and carried away a receipt for 1905 PRESS.

Mrs. Helen Van Antwerp, and Mrs. Ella Teese accompanied Misses Helen and Grace Robertson from Monticello, N. Y., to pass the winter months here, guests of Rev. J. M. Robertson and wife.

Mrs Mary A. Furlong, proprietress of The Alpine House, Sterling Hun, which house she so successfully conducted since the death of her husband, several years ago, hindly remembers the PRESS with a check up to and including 1906. Thanks.

Misses Margaret Cummings and Christy McDonald, two of Emporium's accomplished and charming young ladies attended the Elk's Memorial services in Renovo yesterday. Both are popular young ladies and their many friends in Renovo were glad to see them.—Renovo News.

The PRESS is in receipt of a letter from Robt. J. Long, of Parral, Mexico, enclosing a draft in payment of the PRESS up to 1906. Mr. Long, who is assistant manager of the Hidalgo Mining Company, at Parral, formerly resided at Truman, this county, and will be pleasantly remembered by many of our citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Judd L. Minick, who have been spending part of their honeymoon at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Minick, on North Broad Street, left yesterday afternoon for their future home in West Virginia.—Ridgway Advocate.

Michael Murphy, proprietor of Commercial Hotel, was a welcome caller at the PRESS sanctum on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Murphy exercises great care and judgement in conducting his hotel, at all times serving the public faithfully and well. If all hotel men were as careful as Mr. Murphy there would be little cause for complaint.

Miss Nellie Hogan has returned from visiting friends at Driftwood and DuBois.

Carl Thompson, son of W. B. Thompson, is in Philadelphia having his eyes treated.

Mrs. W. H. Howard and Mrs. Josiah Howard are visiting for a few days in Philadelphia.

A. D. Gould and wife, of Eldred, visited in Emporium Tuesday night, en route for Philadelphia.

Michael Murphy went to Philadelphia last Sunday, on business, returning home on Wednesday.

Chas. W. Shaffer, Secretary of Emporium Powder Company, returned from the South on Wednesday, but left again same day for the east.

Mrs. E. M. Hurteau and Miss Ada Hockley went to Williamsport yesterday where they joined Mrs. Wm. Howard. The party started for Florida this morning to pass the winter.

Mr. Joseph Kaye, who has charge of C. B. Howard Company's lumbering operations at Westboro, Wis., being a member of both firms, here and in the West, is in town for a few days, attending to business and visiting with his many friends.

On Monday morning last, Mrs. Alice Free and her bright little daughter, who have been visiting the former's father, W. F. Lloyd, and other relatives in town, started for their home at Billings, Montania. They expect to make several stops on their long journey.

Mrs. William Kerbs, of Sterling Run, was the guest of her niece, Mrs. Ed Morse, one day last week.

Rev. Dr. Wilcox, Presiding Elder of the Williamsport District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is in town, the guest of Rev. O. S. Metzler.

Harry Hillyard called on the PRESS this evening and square himself with the printer.

Read the PRESS and see where to make your Xmas purchases. All are reliable dealers.

Chas. L. Butler, accompanied by his bright daughter, Miss Mabel, were brief PRESS visitors this evening.

Remember the Hooks Ball, Thursday evening, Dec. 29th.

Bargain in Books.

A complete set of Brittanica Encyclopaedia, consisting of thirty volumes and key. Are all new and in original packages. Will be sold at a bargain, Apply at PRESS office. 36tf

BRIEF MENTION.

WANTED—Fresh cows. Inquire of Chas. Howard.

Photographs for Christmas presents at Bair's studio. Don't wait until it is too late.

A good pastry cook can secure a permanent position by applying at New Warner at once.

Photographs for Christmas presents at Bair's studio. Don't wait until it is too late.

PLEASE YOUR FAMILY and preserve your house by painting with L. & M. Paint.
Wears and covers like gold.
Its lead with zinc. Non-chalkable.
Money saver. Fullest measure. Takes least. Bought from H. S. Lloyd. 2

We believe if local merchants would pay one-half as much attention to advertising their wares properly as they do to arranging them presentably, many of the orders sent to Chicago and other places would reman at home.—Ex.

Ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a rummage sale in the basement of the church, Dec. 14, 15, 16, 17. The church will be open all day Tuesday, Dec, 13, for persons bringing in their material and articles. Second. hand clothing, etc , will be accepted

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers of Washington, D. C., have sent us a Handy Vest Pocket Diary Memorandum and Account Book for 1905. It contains calendars for 1905 and 1906, a census of cities and states, common business laws, court decisions in patent cases and other valuable information. It is such a book as every man needs all the time. C. A. Snow & Co., will send it to any address on receipt of actual postage, two cents. This pocket diary would cost elsewhere from 10 to 25 cents and is indispensable to those who know how to use it.

WANTED—Girls to learn pants making. We will pay new beginners $3.00 per week while they learn. Experienced hands are earning $7.00 to $9.00 per week. Address,
Lycoming Pants Co.,
42-4t. Williamsport, Pa.

Reduced Rates to Erie.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry to, be held at Erie, December 13 to 16, the Pennnsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Erie from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, December 12 to 15, good to return until December 17, inclusive, at reduced rates (mimimum rate, 25 cents.) 3398-41-2t.

Take Notice.

I will be at the New Warner, Saturday, Dec. 10th, with samples. Will not make another trip this month.
BEN S. GUNZBERG.

Deaths at Sinnamahoning.

Our lettle town was greatly shocked on Thursday afternoon, by the sudden death of little Twila Berfield, while on her way home from school with several of her school mates. While crossing the railroad she was struck by the west bound Flyer and almost instantly killed. She was an only daughter and her untimely death is a severe blow to her parents.

Mrs. J. L. D. Foultz, whose health has been failing for some time, passed peacefully away, at her home, on Sunday, at 10 o'clock a. m. She survived her husband about six years. Deceased leaves five sons and three daughters to mourn her death. Funeral at the Methodist Episcopal church, Tuesday. Mrs. Foultz was 74 years old.

Bargain Sale for Fourteen Days.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at cost.
Boy's Suits and Overcoats at cost.
Great bargains.
Child's suit and Overcoats at cost.
N. SEGER.

B. R. & P. Ry., Clerical Orders for 1905.

Clerical orders for the year 1905 will be issued by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry., as in former years to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near the line of its road. Application blanks will be furnished by ticket agents of the Company, and should be forwarded to the General Passenger agent at Rochester not later than December 24th. No orders will be issued except on individual application of clergymen, made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents. 42-2t.

Long Afore I Knowed

JES' a little bit o' feller—I remember still—
Ust to almost cry for Christmas, like a youngster will.
Fourth o' July's nothin' to it!—New Year's ain't a smell;
Easter Sunday, circus day, jes' all dead in the shell.
I ust, though—at night, you know—to set around and hear
The old folks work the story off about the sledge and deer
And Santy shootin' round the roof, all wrapped in fur and fuzz—
Long afore
I knowed who
Santy Claus wuz.

UST to wait and set up late a week or two ahead;
Couldn't hardly keep awake ner wouldn't go to bed;
Kittle stewin' on the fire and mother sittin' here
Darnin' socks and rockin' in the skreeky rockin' cheer;
Pap'd gap' and wunder where it wuz the money went
And quar'l with his frost heels and spilt his liniment,
And me a-dreamin' sleighbells when the clock 'd whir and buzz,
Long afore
I knowed who
Santy Claus wuz.

SIZE the fireplace up and figure how Old Santy could
Manage to come down the chimbly like they said he would;
Wisht that I could hide and see him—wundered what he'd say
If he ketched a feller layin' fer him that a-way.
But I bet on him and 'hieved him, same as if he had
Turned to pat me on the back and say, "Look here, my lad,
Here's my pack; jes' he'p yourself, like all good boys does,"
Long afore
I knowed who
Santy Claus wuz.

WISHT that yarn wuz true about him, as it 'peared to be—
Truth made cut o' 'es, that un's good enough fer me!
Wisht I still was so confidin'—I could jes' go wild
Over hangin' up my stockin's, like the little child
Climbin' in my lap tonight and beggin' me to tell
'Bout them reindeers and Old Santy that she loves so well.
I'm half sorry fer this little girl sweetheart of his—
Long afore
She knows who
Santy Claus is.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Plum Pudding.

One pound of grated bread, one and a quarter pounds of grated suet, one pound of raisins, one pound of brown sugar, twelve eggs, well beaten; two wineglassfuls of brandy, one-quarter pound of citron, cut fine. Mix all these the night before. In the morning before putting it in the cloth stir two tablespoonfuls of wheat flour, beat the cloth and sprinkle with flour. Tie tightly and boil four hours. Put a plate turned on the under part in the pot under the pudding, add cinnamon and nutmeg if liked.

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

A Youthful Schemer.

Little Emerson—You don't believe in any such ridiculous myth as Santa Claus?

Tough Jimmy—Naw! I'm next to dat game. All de same, it's a good graft to let on you believe in him an' git all dat's comin' to you.

Preparing for Christmas

DAY'S

The Satisfactory Store.

We're as busy as "nailers" prepairing the store and the immense stock it contains, for the Yule-tide season. We want to make it the most interesting store in town and shall spare no effort for the convenience of shoppers.

Preparations for this Holiday Seaon are being made on a larger and more liberal basis than ever before. The times demand it, and this store endeavors to supply what the times demand

The Grocery Department

Is replete with the best groceries, gathered from the four corners of the globe.

China and Housefurnishing Department

Never held so large and varied a stock before, both in staples and artistic and useful novelties, at the most reasonable prices.

Suitable Christmas Gifts

For Men, Women and Children, whatever their tastes may be, and prices to suit. Don't buy Christmas presents without first examining our stock. The store will be at its best, next week.

Early Buying is Advisable

There's a lot of work to be done in the next two or three weeks, begin early—and shop in the safest and best store.

Christmas Holly for decorating. We'll have a supply of fancy Holly, well covered with berries.

Holly Wreaths and Evergreen Rope. Leave your orders for what you want, any time this week, or next and we will see that you are supplied at reasonable prices. We want to co-operate with you to make the season most enjoyable.

GROCERIES

We've been doing a lot of talking about the good qualities of this store and we're not ready to stop yet. We know perfectly well that this grocery store averages best, in variety of toothsome foods, in service and in line of economy.

Economical People

Get better satisfaction when they buy groceries of us. WHY? Find out by a trial

Special This Week Friday and Saturday

Spanish Grapes—large cluster a lb. 18C

Pure Lard in bulk lb 10C

55 lb. tubs a lb. 9c. This lard is guaranteed absolutely pure and of nine quality.

California Hams, four to five pounds average, a lb. 9C

Fancy Washington Naval or Florida Oranges, a dozen, ... 35C
Regular 40c size.

Schumacher's Rolled Avena, not ordinary Rolled Oats, a lb 4C

Royal Baking Powder, a lb 45C
Needs no recommendation from us.

25 Lb. Bag Sugar Best Granulated. $1.50

Lettuce, Celery, Radishes, Parsley, Cranberries, Vegetables.

Prompt and Efficient Service. If You Can't Come, Telephone.

'PHONE 6.

J. H DAY.

EMPORIUM, PA.